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Control, Auditing Commission Report 2 Nov

AU131300 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 3 Nov 81 pp 2, 9

[Report delivered by Pilo Peristeri, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission to the Eighth AWP Congress in Tirana on 2 November: "Report on the Activity of the AWP Central Control and Auditing Commission"]

[Text] Dear comrades, we Albanian communists and all our people proudly meet the Eighth AWP Congress and the jubilee year of the party's 40th anniversary with the magnificent successes we have achieved under our glorious party's leadership.

The report "On the Activity of the AWP Central Committee" presented by Comrade Enver to this congress drew up a balance sheet of our achievements, and clearly defined the way in which we must advance and the tasks which should be fulfilled to make our homeland stronger and more beautiful and the people's lives richer and more joyful, in a synthesized and highly scientific manner. The AWP Central Control and Auditing Commission fully approves this report and will struggle with all its forces to accomplish its own duties.

All the victories which have been achieved are credited to the tireless and heroic struggle and work of the working class and the wide masses of working people, who have faithfully followed the party, unwavering in all situations. They are dedicated to our party's correct Marxist-Leninist line. These factors also remain decisive in realizing the objectives which this congress will approve. Therefore, we should further strengthen our beloved party, the unbreakable unity of its ranks and that of the people with the party.

The AWP Central Control and Auditing Commission reports to the congress that during this period, led by the party's statute, the decisions of the seventh congress, the directives of the party's Central Committee and by Comrade Enver Hoxha's special teachings and suggestions, it has raised its activity, further improved its work methods and extended and deepened the topics discussed, better realizing its tasks in this way.

Our party, as a Marxist-Leninist party, develops its activity on the basis of the norms determined in its statute. The party's basic organizations and directing organs in the districts and the army, implementing these principles and norms, have strengthened and vitalized their internal life, and have raised the communists' revolutionary activity and the healthy spirit of criticism and self-criticism in order to implement the defined directives, decisions and tasks. Like all the party, the Central Control and Auditing Commission in the districts and army units has worked for a continually more correct understanding and implementation of norms which regulate the party's internal life. It has especially struggled against some manifestations of formal and bureaucratic understanding and also those liberal and opportunist manifestations which we have encountered. Sometimes varied judgements and actions on definite matters are noticed among particular party cadres and members involving the degree of assimilation of the party's teachings and norms. Therefore, we believe that even greater work should be done for a deeper understanding of the party statute's requirements, and also for raising and strengthening the control and vigilance in strictly defending and implementing them everywhere, always, in all spheres and from everyone in a revolutionary spirit. Correctly implementing these requirements depends on the degree of understanding of their content and the role they play in the party's life and activity. Therefore, further perfecting work to understand the ideo-theoretical content of the party's principles and norms remains an important task of our work in future.

Another direction in our activity has been and remains the work for strengthening discipline, as a necessary and obligatory requirement for all communists, based on a healthy conviction in the party's program and line.

During the controls and analyses, it has been noticed that discipline has been strengthened in implementing regulations for the administration and preservation of the party's secret documents. But the deep understanding of the situation in which we live and work requires that we be more vigilant. Thus, those manifestations of carelessness which have been noticed in the preservation of party membership cards or candidate cards, in the preservation and administration of the party basic organizations' documents, and sometimes also those of the party committees, are damaging and condemnable. We should work for absolute order in the preservation and administration of all documents which belong to the party organizations and committees.

Cases of lack of secrecy by particular communists concerning the decisions taken or the discussions held in party meetings, outside of the organizations' meetings, are also damaging and condemnable. The demand to preserve secrecy is not contradictory to widely implementing the masses' line. The party continually addresses the masses and calls for their opinions on important problems, just as it communicates to them the decisions taken, asking for mobilization in implementing them. However all this is done on the basis of defined norms and in an organized manner.

A distinguishing characteristic of our party is its strong discipline. Communists everywhere are at the front of the work, and this has considerably raised the leading role of the party organizations themselves, both in the districts and the army. Yet, it is necessary to better observe certain disciplinary matters in connection with the present requirements. Through the controls made we have noticed that some party organizations in agricultural enterprises, machinery and tractor stations, fishing enterprises and others, have a narrow understanding of the disciplinary requirements. Breaking discipline is sometimes noticed mainly in late arrivals to work, leaving work early or without permission, and others. Naturally, these should be observed and are necessary requirements for all workers, especially communists; but there are even greater requirements in the party's statute, in the congresses' decisions and those of the party Central Committee. These are also tied with qualitatively fulfilling all tasks on time, work discipline, technical and scientific discipline, the plan's discipline, financial discipline and self-discipline for learning and better utilizing time, means and others. This requires a continually healthier understanding, a political and ideological self-awareness, and a better knowledge of disciplinary requirements. Control should also be further strengthened in this direction.

The party is the most organized vanguard sector of the working class, and as Lenin said, it requires a strong, steel discipline to accomplish its historic mission. Our party has successfully realized its tasks despite all the difficult situations which have been created, because, among other things, it has had steel unity and discipline of thought and action in its ranks.

The Central Control and Auditing Commission, exercising its function on the basis of the party's statute, has called forward communists and cadres for breaking discipline, norms, the party statute's demands and state laws; for bureaucratic and formal attitudes, abuse of official positions, certain manifestations of vindication or putting personal interest above the common interest, for incorrectly waging the class struggle, and others. And they have been corrected depending on the mistakes and faults made. Putting communists and cadres before the authority for such abuses has helped them and the party organizations and organs.

Despite this, the central commission self-critically observes the work done until now, and should further increase demands to strengthen the sense of discipline and the communists' personal responsibility in the future. Those problems which we have controlled and treated in this sphere have been limited to certain aspects and sectors. The themes and intensity of the commission's work for these problems should be extended and deepened in the future. It should better exercise its function in placing before the authority those who break discipline and party norms. Also, the party organizations and committees should increase their vigilance in these matters, and increase the demands on communists who do not fulfill their tasks wherever they work.

Control of the implementation of principles, norms and regulations defined in the statute and in special Central Committee instructions for acceptance into the party, shows that they have been generally implemented correctly. But during our concrete activity, we have also criticized those cases where particular party basic organizations have engaged in abuses which have resulted in acceptance of bad standards. In the majority of cases, the party committees have justly not approved these, but there have also been cases in which they have been passed on, and later this has resulted in their expulsion from the party. There are also particular sponsors who act irresponsibly. This is a very important problem. Therefore, the party organs and organizations should work better and with an ever increasing demand for electing, knowing and training party candidates. It is essential that the party basic organizations and committees work to further increase the sponsors' responsibility; they should demand accounts when they encounter mistaken judgements and actions, and they should not only draw on the sponsors' personal responsibility but on their collective responsibility when accepting such recommendations. Responsibility in discussing demands for acceptance into the party should be further raised. Likewise all manifestations of formalism should be fought in gathering the masses' opinions, in completing documents accurately and with veracity, and others. Work and demands should be raised during the candidates' probation for party membership, so that revolutionary education and cultivation can be better fulfilled during this testing period. Special attention should be given to setting concrete objectives which the candidate must fulfill, and to the place where the probation will be undertaken. We should more resolutely remove ourselves from manifestations of globalism and uniformity, and we should continually follow each candidate's work to implement the set objectives. We should pay more attention to them, so that they also comply with the standard of abilities they have and better answer the party's tasks and demands for defined categories and sectors. These are done with the aim that the best continually come into the party, those who fully merit such a great honor, and that they are able to carry the heavy but glorious burden of being members of our party.

In implementing the tasks set by the seventh party congress, in the reporting period the Central Control and Auditing Commission has better engaged in the struggle against bureaucratic manifestations, also activating the commissions in the districts and army units.

Special work has been done and should continue in order to protect the party apparatuses from bureaucratic manifestations. The Central Committee has always correctly evaluated their role and activity, always serving the leadership. We have worked so that the apparatuses are up to the standard of the set tasks, and so that they accomplish their tasks with high quality and with the minimum of people necessary. Preserving this role and implementing these directives, the workers of our apparatuses have never become apparatus bureaucrats [aparatcike] as has occurred in bourgeois-revisionist countries.

Yet, the AWP Central Control and Auditing Commission has also criticised some cases of delay or inaccuracy in the apparatuses' work; abuse of discipline in implementing regulations connected with not passing on matters in time and with the necessary quality to the directing organs, and also not sending these organs' decisions to the base in the set time. There are also decisions of party basic organizations, disciplinary measures, nominations and cadre movements which are discussed late by the party committees, just as there are also party committees in the districts and army which answer each other's demands late. Therefore it is necessary to further strengthen discipline in implementing set tasks, in sending things in on time and accurately analysing decisions and directives.

Greater work should be done for understanding and implementing in its entirety the tasks for information, which is a necessary requirement in leadership, and an obligatory requirement of democratic centralism.

Generally, the party organizations have an active revolutionary life, but there are also particular cases when some organizations do not call their meetings on time, do not prepare them as they should, do not discuss and solve their major problems carefully, and do a half-hearted job. In these cases the participation of communists in the meetings and discussions leaves much to be desired. Alongside this, certain cases have been criticised where the party committees send too much material and decisions to be worked on to the basic organizations. This has influenced the weakening to a degree of these organizations' initiative and own activity, has confined them to many meetings with a

burdensome agenda, and has caused formalism in working out decisions and the lack of pursuit of set tasks. We should struggle against these manifestations with greater force, the basic organizations should be left more to their own initiative and action, and at the same time control and help to them from the party committees should be reinforced.

As is natural in our party, communists conduct a lively revolutionary life in the meetings of the party basic organizations and outside them. During the work to implement the party line, directives and decisions, they are faced with various problems; they discuss them, make observations, proposals and other things. One part they solve themselves on their own initiative and report to the basic organizations; some others they ask for help from the basic organizations or party committees and their branches. The communists' ideas have been evaluated and should continually be evaluated as a great wealth, should be listened to carefully and answered in time. They should not remain in protocols alone, as sometimes happens. Here an important role is played by the secretaries of the party basic organizations and their bureaus, by the workers of party apparatuses and communists themselves. On the basis of the duties and rights given by the statute, they should demand solutions or answers for the problems which have been raised, or else indifference is cultivated and this is very dangerous for the party's life and its continual revolutionization.

Concern has been raised for the discussion and solution of problems also in the work with letters directed to the party organs and organizations. Letters addressed to the party organs and organizations illustrate the great trust the workers have in the party. The number of letters with complaints and demands addressed to the party Central Committee has gradually decreased from year to year. This shows that the base is working better for their solution. However, there are still weaknesses in implementing schedules, and in the accuracy and completion of matters raised in the workers' and communists' letters. There are also weaknesses in the organization of receiving people and solving the problems they raise. Therefore, work with people, solving their complaints and demands and generalizing the problems which occur, will remain important tasks for the party organs and organizations.

As always, also during the reporting period, communists have fully exercised the right of appeal for punitive measures.

Led by the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, our party has always devoted concern not only to introduce young and pure blood into its ranks, but also to the continual education and cultivation of communist qualities in the party members and candidates, and also to preserving the purity of its ranks. The party loves and greatly respects its members. It congratulates them when they work well, criticizes and reprimands them when they are mistaken, but above all it loves them and helps them to become better and better. This process develops very normally in our party, but the task is set for it to be done continually better.

The communists' activity is widely subjected to the party and masses' control. For communists who are mistaken -- besides help, criticism, self-criticism and continual work to correct them -- disciplinary measures defined in the party statute are also taken. During the controls and discussions of appeals by the central commission and also those in the districts and units, it has become apparent that the organs and basic organizations have implemented correct criteria of an educational nature in the party, for giving out and cancelling punitive measures. This careful work has helped in educating and revolutionizing communists.

The conclusion we can draw in this direction for the work done up to now is that the party organizations and committees have a correct judgement of communists' activities. Generally, those communists who have been chastised have had weaknesses, defects and mistakes; thus putting them before the authority in charge by the party organizations and committees has been correct. As far as the measures of punishment are concerned, there have been some inaccurate judgements, which is verified by the following facts: From the appeals discussed, the central commission has left in effect 78 percent of the decisions taken by the party committees in districts and units; for 21 percent of the appealers, the measure of punishment set by the party committees has been lowered, and for 1 percent it has been raised. In some districts the differences are above this average percentage. In such cases, in the judgement of communists' faults and mistakes,

all their activity in party matters has not been taken into consideration, as should have been. There have also been cases where the statute's demands for a social discussion of the activity of those mistaken have not been taken into consideration, as should be. Also, inaccuracies in facts have sometimes influenced this, as well as subjective judgments of one or another team in the party committees.

From the generalizations which the commission has made, it is apparent that attention should be paid to certain directions:

It is necessary for a continually more active life to be developed in the party organizations for political, ideological, cultural and technical-professional education, and also for the communists' revolutionary cultivation, through strengthening criticism and self-criticism and also through continual control of their activity from the party basic organizations and masses. This also serves as an important measure to prevent mistakes and defects, to confront them in time, and not to allow them to grow bigger.

Besides what was said above, the communists' requirements should be further raised, so that their activity is continually raised, and they are sharpened in the struggle to realize the party's line. It is correct that the communists should be put before the authority in charge when they make mistakes or have faults which stain their character; but likewise they should be put before the authority in charge when they do not realize their tasks, when they are not in the vanguard on the basis of the statute's requirements. Some limit the communist's personal example of fulfilling the norms of a day's work or implementing some other concrete task. Undoubtedly, all workers and especially communists should be regular in this, but the party has much higher and wider demands, especially for communists. Therefore, the communists' vanguard role and personal example, with which the party has advanced forward and has realized difficult tasks during the national liberation struggle and also during the period of building socialism, should be raised and further extended. We believe that here a large reserve exists to raise the party's work and the effectiveness of its activity. The communists' vanguard role and personal example is demanded of all party members and candidates, and not only those who work with norms. Every worker, cooperativist, brigadeer, director, commander or commissar, cooperative leader or party secretary, specialist, state or party functionary who is a communist, should be distinguished always and everywhere from the others, or else he does not justify his being in the party. The force of the communist's activity stands in the ideology which he represents and defends, in the party line, in its directing and organizing force, and also in the embodiment of the best qualities and virtues which make the communist a respected person whose word is listened to. Communists should be the most advanced people at work and in life, researchers and students, supporters of the new, vigilant, brave and sacrificial people.

During the discussion of communists' activities, besides the social attitude and high party spirit, it is necessary to better conduct ideological debates. In this way, those who have made mistakes are helped to fully and sincerely understand their mistake, and at the same time these meetings serve as an education for others. It is not the setting of measures that is greatly important but the complete analysis of defects and mistakes, the healthy principled criticism and self-criticism, and also the continual help which should be given to comrades who make mistakes, in order to correct them.

As has been said, more careful work should be done with young communists who are accepted into the party.

It is necessary to show more care in listening to the assertions of those punished and those who appeal, and for a fuller argument of the decisions that are taken in these cases by the party basic organizations and committees. These should be understood to be demands which help to discuss and decide with party justice. Under no circumstances should elements which are not in order be allowed to speculate in the party's democracy.

The party Central Control and Auditing Commission, during its work in verifying and discussing appeals, judging with party justice, has given priority to preserving the purity of the party's ranks, so that elements which are undeserving do not remain in its ranks, but also so that people are not expelled from the party who do not deserve to be, thus defending their rights.

The corrections which the party Central Control and Auditing Commission has made to the decisions taken against appealers, have generally been well-received by the party basic organizations and committees. They have correctly understood them, also drawing lessons about their own work from them. The fact is also worth emphasizing that as a result of the continual work being done for educating and cultivating comrades in the party ranks, reprimanded communists and those who have returned to the party generally have afterwards given good results and have been corrected in their mistakes. This is another distinguishing characteristic of the work and struggle waged by our party with those who can be corrected within the party's ranks.

During this period, improvements have been made in the acceptance and payment of party membership fees; and also the communists' conscientious discipline in paying their membership fee, which is one of the conditions of party membership. Certain defects by particular communists or some organization in not paying fees on time and according to their income, or in a basic organization secretary not paying fees on time, could be quickly corrected by further strengthening control by the party apparatuses and committees.

There is also greater care in generally realizing the party's budget, from the apparatuses of the Central Committee, the dependent institutions, the party committees in the districts and also the basic organizations. Income on the whole has been realized 101.1 percent; that is, 100.76 percent of fees; and 100.8 percent of press receipts and others. Expenses have been realized on the whole 97.45 percent, that is, payments and social securities 98.2 percent; administrative expenses 97.1 percent; press 99 percent and investments 81 percent, and others.

It is apparent through the analysis of the income and expense that the party budget has a correct structure and the use of funds has been done in compliance with the approved tasks, satisfactorily fulfilling all needs. Care for saving has also increased. Yet, here is still room for better administration of monetary and material funds, especially for better pursuing the implementation of investments on time and with quality, without lowering concern for thrift.

In the period between the seventh and eighth congresses, just as the party's whole work has been raised to a higher level, so has the activity of the party control and auditing commissions in the districts and army units. They have been further strengthened and have raised their role as organs of the party conferences. In implementing the tasks defined by the party statute, they have extended and deepened the themes of the problems controlled and discussed, and have often reported about their activity to the central commission. The committees for control and auditing in the districts and army units have influenced the strengthening of party work through problems raised before the party organizations and committees. The party Central Control and Auditing Commission has given them close assistance in this. Seminars have been organized with them, they have been activated in the control of various problems, in verifying appeals and others. A number of generalizations have been sent to them which have helped them widen their horizons.

Now that the standard of the control and auditing commissions in the districts and army units has been raised and a good experience has been gathered, they have the possibility to expand their activity and to raise their role in implementing tasks set by the party statute.

Dear comrades, taking into account the magnificent tasks set in the report delivered by Comrade Enver Hoxha and the historic decisions which this congress will take, the party Central Control and Auditing Commission, just like the entire party and also the control and auditing commissions in the districts and army units, will raise their activity and will struggle to precisely implement always the party statute's principles and norms, and its correct line.

Our Marxist-Leninist party, led by the party's Central Committee with our beloved leader Comrade Enver Hoxha as its leader, and armed with the decisions of this congress, will even further advance socialist construction in our precious Albania, struggling against imperialist-revisionist enemies. It will raise higher and higher the victorious flag

of Marxism-Leninism and the country's prestige and authority in the international arena, so that our socialist homeland will always be an indestructible fortress of revolution and socialism.

Long live the AWP and its Central Committee led by Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Foreign Trade Minister's Speech 2 Nov

AU101939 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 3 Nov 81 p 4

[Report on speech by Foreign Trade Minister Nedin Hoxha to the Eighth AWP Congress in Tirana on 2 November: "From Comrade Nedin Hoxha's Discussion"]

[Text] The communists and workers of the foreign trade sector have also successfully awaited this November, just like all the people and party. The main objectives and tasks set by the party have been generally fulfilled. The most important achievement in the field of foreign trade, as emphasized in Comrade Enver's report, is that "for the first time in the last few years of the previous 5-year plan, our economy has achieved a balance of all the necessary imports with exports. This balance was achieved without harming the growth of economic development and the people's living standard."

The seventh 5-year plan is the most magnificent drafted by our party and people, and it will be realized with our own forces.

Even more important tasks are set for foreign trade in this direction. It will expand and develop in full harmony with all other branches of the economy. The export-import volume will increase 56-58 percent in 1985 as compared to 1980. Priority will be given to exports with the aim of securing imports and increasing the country's monetary reserves.

The implementation of the party's directives will be further enhanced in 1985, and thus processed goods will hold about 77 percent of the value of exported goods, as against 70 percent which they held in 1980.

After speaking about many revisionist countries' attempts to create difficulties for our foreign trade and to hinder the movement of goods, and the measures taken to overcome them, Comrade Nedin Hoxha said:

Realizing these tasks relies on the mobilization of all the workers and all party organizations and their branches. These are tied to the fact that production also determines the growth of goods turnover. Realizing the tasks according to plan and in the set time cannot be ensured without realizing production for exports in quantity, quality, variety and according to the demands of the international market.

We should especially concentrate on improving the quality, packaging, labelling and marketing of goods. This is a problem of practical and economic importance at the present stage. Exporting goods of a continually better quality to the international market not only leads to the growth of income in foreign currency, and guarantees finding and keeping markets, but also increases our country's authority and correctness in trade.

Better cooperation and coordination between production and foreign trade is an important task. We foreign trade workers will increase our efforts and influence to ensure a closer link between exports and imports, and for a better mutual influence and cooperation between them, because just as the efforts for realizing exports are given priority, so must be the efforts for realizing the plan of imported goods to ensure the fulfillment of the increasing needs of the people's economy.

At present our country must conduct trade in an extremely unstable political and economic situation, when there are accentuated swings in demands and offers, and in the selling and buying prices. The swing of prices caused by the manipulations and speculations organized by the multinational companies who make the law in the market and stock exchange, calls for our knowing and exploiting the international situations with their unexpected consequences. Also, finding new markets and continually better consolidating the active balance of our economy should be at the center of our attention.

Efforts in this direction are tied to the fact that while the prices of imported goods have continually risen on the international market, our domestic prices have remained unchanged, and that which has been felt by the state budget has not been felt by the people. In 1980 alone, because of the price increases on the world market, the economy has met a price difference in imported goods of about 900 million leks. All this burden falls on the workers' shoulders in the capitalist and revisionist countries, through the continual price rises. This has not happened in Albania, because such has been and remains the party's economic policy. But, in order to avert the consequences of the capitalist-revisionist economic crisis, all workers, communists and cadres, especially we, living in this situation, are required to increase manifold our efforts to produce more with lower costs, and to save everywhere and in everything.

Defense Minister's Address 3 Nov

AU161505 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 4 Nov 81 p 2

[Report on the speech by Defense Minister Kadri Hasbiu to the Eighth AWP Congress in Tirana on 3 November: "From Comrade Kadri Hasbiu's Discussion"]

[Text] The report delivered by Comrade Enver Hoxha on behalf of the AWP Central Committee is a Marxist-Leninist synthesis of the great work done by our party and people to implement the approved line of the seventh congress. In a scientifically refined way, it outlines the experience accumulated in building socialism, in strengthening the country's defense capacity, in defending Marxism-Leninism and the just question of the peoples, and it puts forward for approval the line to be followed and the tasks to be implemented in the future to advance our revolution in all fields. For these reasons, Comrade Enver's report is a great work program for all our party, state and people and its implementation requires always tireless, resolute, wise and highly scientific work and struggle. It is a document of great theoretical and practical value and an important contribution to further cultivating our glorious party's history in the 40th year of its creation.

During the period between the two congresses, alongside the overall strengthening of the economy and the perfection of socialist relations in production, the unity of the people with the party was further strengthened, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the country's defense were further consolidated and our state's prestige in the international arena was raised higher.

These achievements testify to our party's correct Marxist-Leninist line cultivated at the seventh congress, to the vitality of our socialist order and to our people's high patriotism. During this process, the party, as the basic subjective factor, was ideologically sharpened and organizationally strengthened in the struggle against difficulties and the external and internal enemies of socialism, because of the careful work done everywhere by the basic organizations up to the Central Committee. Here Comrade Enver's works played a very important role, particularly those published in the last few years, for which we Albanian communists are forever grateful and we will always stand in the vanguard for understanding, spreading and putting them into practice.

This 5-year plan is strong, brave, revolutionary and mobilizing. It is completely feasible, precisely because it is based completely on our own forces and possibilities which have been well accounted for and because it is completely independent of the others. For this reason we optimistically look to its realization, but we are also conscious that it is necessary to further strengthen the discipline of the plan, production and technical-science and to better perfect work organization and the method of direction, especially in the state and economic organs from the base in the districts to the central organs.

Comrade Kadri Hasbiu continued by saying that important successes have been achieved in the army, as throughout the country's life, in implementing the decisions of the party's seventh congress. The leading role of the basic organizations and the party forums has been further strengthened in every cell of its life. They lead in every direction and for everything. Ideopolitical education precedes and is now more closely tied with military and technical-professional education.

The integration of defense problems with the party's life and the masses has been placed on a healthy ideological organizational and military base. More correct concepts have been rooted into the ranks of the army and cadres for unity within the army's ranks and between the army and the people, for revolutionary centralism and the masses' line, for steely conscientious military discipline, for sharpening vigilance and waging the class struggle with a party spirit.

Military training and overall readiness, on the basis of the creative implementation of our military art in the people's struggle, have been raised to a higher scientific level. Careful work has been done to maintain and increase military equipment and also to observe a strong economic-financial discipline. The overall increase of the country's economic potential itself has further strengthened the homeland's defense, which cannot be guaranteed without a strong rear line. All these achievements are not the final thing. They will serve as a healthy base for higher indexes in all directions.

Our party has the great historic merit that it has realized in practice the teachings of the classics of Marxism-Leninism in the army and defense. We do not have an elite army, a barracks army, but an army made up of all the people. The spreading of the army throughout the whole country and the functioning of the free military schools have fused it together with the people. It is educated with the working class spirit, lives with the people's problems and defends their interests. Consequently, the structure itself and its completion with effective organs and cadres of a continually higher educational level; the art of direction and the whole system and content of training; the complex of measures for readiness and also the equipment and armament for the people have been and are being continually perfected. And we say with full conviction that the people's army, organized and trained as an army of armed people is fully capable of overcoming all dangers and enemies.

But the great tasks set to strengthen the army in all directions, require from everyone according to his determined function, to show the necessary care and attention. Everyone has a concrete duty in this direction.

It is our constant duty to persistently strengthen our country's defense on the basis of our military art in the people's struggle cultivated by our party and Comrade Enver, in which the military experience through the centuries is embodied in a scientific manner, and especially that of the antifascist national liberation struggle of our people; also the experience drawn from other peoples' just struggles and based on the fundamental laws of war.

The fundamental principles of our art, as a science, are based on the nature of socialist order and the party's Marxist-Leninist line on struggle and defense. Consequently, our defense measures have not and can never have an aggressive character. Those who deliberately give another character to these measures, should bear in mind that the Albanian has never been an aggressor in the past and even less can become so today under the conditions of socialist order which exist in Albania.

Our socialist state has allocated and continues to allocate funds for defense -- as much as is necessary and possible. Their allocation has not depended on the situation nor on the change of 'guards' as often happens elsewhere. Everything for defense has been secured in time and gradually in our country; therefore, precisely when the deep crisis has shaken the whole capitalist and revisionist world, when a heavy load fell on us due to the breaking of all agreements by the Chinese traitors and when the military budgets of the superpowers and many other states are being continually increased and expanded, despite the fact that we are further strengthening defense, we anticipate relatively less funds in the Seventh 5-Year Plan than in the previous plan. It is their business whether or not certain aggressive circles believe this Albanian reality. We are resolutely implementing the Marxist teaching that the liberated proletariat creates a new army, a new military art, a new military science, and a completely new military method which answers the new social relations and the new standard of material production.

We are conscious that despite all the achievements we have reached and creatively implemented in our military art, so that it always has force and vitality in forming thousands and tens of thousands of cadres and fighters, a deeper study of it is required in an individual and programmed manner; this art needs to be continuously verified in life and we need the uninterrupted development of our scientific military ideas and the better implementation of them according to the conditions in which our possible enemies may use new arms and tactics.

As has also been emphasized in the Central Committee report, our internal situation is healthy.

It is this strong internal situation which has created a happy life in our country; it is our pure history, the party and state's Marxist-Leninist stands on all problems which time and the struggle of classes on a world scale have created, which have made it possible for Socialist Albania to be respected and supported by all progressive peoples in the world. We Albanians cannot therefore be accused of indoctrination or national Romanticism for the sincere feelings and inspiration created in honorable people, as the great Serbs attempt to present the highly progressive and patriotic feelings of our brothers in Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro. These feelings cannot be created and nourished, as they say, with the ideas of Ballists [reference to Balli Kombetar, World War II Albanian national front anticommunist organization] and fascists, whom we Albanians have always fought against and still do fight against much more so than some others do, nor can these feelings be created or nourished by the manipulations of the rehashed propaganda of the Yugoslav revisionists.

The party has always made its stand clear and it emphasizes it also now at this congress through our leader Comrade Enver, that the enemies of the Albanians and Albania, the great Serb chauvinists or whoever else, should hold their ideas in check, because if they do not they exacerbate and deepen the wounds so much that they will not be curable. It does not show strength and it is not bravery for a state and its army to suppress children with tanks and to use arms against unarmed Albanians who on their own territory demand their constitutional rights within the federation. History has verified that the Albanian has never begged that which is due to him, therefore that which the great Serb and Yugoslav chauvinists desire cannot happen despite all their arsenal of barbaric inhuman measures. We have approved and fully approve our party and state's stand toward the question of the Albanians in Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro.

The international situation is troubled and fraught with danger, but there is a general tendency toward the victory of the peoples' freedom and independence. Under these circumstances, the superpowers, the blocs they direct and the capitalist-revisionist states, alongside their refined demagogy about "peace," "peaceful solutions" and all types of manipulations, are reinforcing their police apparatuses and internal suppression, are inciting and organizing putsches, massive and political terror and are making feverish preparations for a third world war. The dimensions of these preparations are growing each day, so that now over $1 million per minute are spent for this aim.

For some time Europe, the Balkans and the whole Mediterranean area have been engulfed in the whirlpool of the deep economic and political crisis. Following these developments and situations, our party and state have denounced for some time the plans of the superpowers and their satellites, have reinforced and continue to reinforce the revolutionary vigilance toward the aims and actions against Socialist Albania and have always defended the peoples' rights. This is the only correct and principled stand; that is why Socialist Albania is a stabilizing factor, especially in the Balkan zone.

Watching the flow of events in the world since World War II, it is apparent that armed conflicts or skirmishes between capitalist or revisionist states in various parts of the world have never ceased. These wars are an expression of the deeply antagonistic internal contradictions within these states or between them, and also an expression of the superpowers' intrigues and incitement. The latter, alongside increasing their military potential, in general, have given priority to increasing their striking force, because in the present situations, their preferred tactics are those of swift suffocation and sudden strike. This is how the Soviet social imperialists acted in Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan. This is how the Americans have acted and still act to realize their aggressive plans in various regions of the world.

Our homeland has always been and remains the target of imperialist and revisionist plans. That is why aggression against us can be implemented at any time, if we are not well-prepared in good time to overcome it. That is why we should always be prepared, vigilant and ready in our militant posts, which function requires us to do more work with the people so that they may accomplish to a high degree and without ever tiring their duties for strengthening the militant readiness and so that they never underestimate any element of that readiness.

As the party teaches us, we have always regarded the external situation to be linked with our internal situation, because two factors are involved here which influence each other and are intertwined with all the work for implementing the plan for economic, cultural and defense development. It is known that the achievements are inseparable from waging the class struggle. Therefore, we are required to more deeply understand this in a resolute and flexible manner.

We in the army judge situations from this point of view, and on this basis we determine tasks for ideological and political education, for military training, raising vigilance and readiness, for maintaining and correctly using equipment and for the production of that equipment, and for always having a strong army but also one that is the least costly possible for the economy. It is according to these criteria that we have drawn up and will perfect the methods of work and management in order to implement the set tasks.

We are convinced that, as everywhere, also in the army systematic work is required to raise and strengthen the leading role of the party organizations and forums, which is the guarantee of every success. The party's line and practice on how we should achieve this are clear. But we are obliged not to allow the least carelessness in this direction, never to forget the hostile work of the putschist group of B. Balluku, P. Dumes, H. Cakos, A. Kellezi, K. Theodhosi and others who struck at the party's leading role; nor should we forget the fact that the international bourgeoisie and modern revisionism in their strategic plan continue to strike primarily and precisely at weakening and liquidating this role.

It is necessary to look at the party's leading role in the matter of defense in a wider perspective in the army and also in the districts during the whole process of solving tasks. Here it is required that the party's organs and organizations in the army should understand their responsibility better in treating military matters, for which they are specialized, and together with those of the districts should deepen their work to creatively implement Comrade Enver's teachings on the integration everywhere of defense problems with the party's and masses' life.

The Eighth AWP Congress, which is being held at a time when the party is celebrating its 40th anniversary, is historically an important event because for four consecutive decades, our party, as the deserving vanguard sector, has held high the flag of Marxism-Leninism and has honorably accomplished its mission before its people and the world's proletariat. At this congress, as always, the party is undertaking even greater and more difficult new tasks, which inspire us all, the whole people and our army and multiply our forces to successfully implement its decisions and tasks.

Internal Minister's Address 3 Nov

AU151600 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 4 Nov 81 p 4

[Report on speech by Internal Affairs Minister Fecor Shehu delivered to the Eighth AWP Congress in Tirana on 3 November: "From Fecor Shehu's Discussion"]

[Text] The report delivered by Comrade Enver Hoxha deeply analyzes in a scientific Marxist-Leninist way our party and people's struggle and work to put into practice the tasks set by the seventh congress, and it objectively determines the party's line and the further tasks for constructing and defending socialism in Albania.

Comrade Fecor Shehu said further on that, like all Albanian people, the effective organs of the Internal Affairs Ministry system also meet the Eighth AWP Congress with a steel unity around its Central Committee led by Comrade Enver Hoxha. Led by the party

organizations and organs, they have struggled to put into practice the tasks set by the seventh congress, and continued by the AWP Central Committee plenums. As a result of their implementation, the party's leading, directing and controlling role has increased in all the life and activity of the Internal Affairs Ministry organs and sectors. The party's line on the role and place these organs hold within the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat, of their dependence on and direction by the party and state organs, of their powerful support and closer cooperation with the people, and their strengthening of socialist laws has been more deeply understood and more correctly implemented in practice. These are decisive conditions for successfully fulfilling set tasks in the struggle to discover, prevent and strike in time and deeply enough hostile and ill-intended activity, to secure juridical order and to defend the borders of our socialist homeland.

The high evaluation which the party made at the Eighth AWP Congress of the internal organs' work encourages us and multiplies our forces to better realize the tasks set for the future, to discover and correct as revolutionaries the weaknesses and defects ascertained, and to further raise our work's effectiveness in all fields.

The situation in our country, he emphasized, is healthy. But, the troubled situations which are developing in the world and around us oblige us to keep in mind and never forget the necessity of increasing our revolutionary vigilance to its highest point.

During the period between the two congresses, the imperialists and revisionists, alongside their blockade and encirclement which are continually harshening, have intensified their subversive activity against our country. This can be seen, besides other things, in the continually increasing number of apparatuses, people, centers and points of espionage which operate against our country; and in the creation among the reactionary emigrants outside the state of certain new political or "religious" organizations and communities, not only by the CIA and the JDB [Yugoslav secret police] intelligence service, but also by the KGB, with the precise aim of regrouping and directing them in an organized way against our country. It can also be seen in the preparation of espionage schools and courses of particular terrorist and diversionist groups, and in the efforts to bring into our country, disguised as diplomats, traders, specialists, tourists and others, as many cadres and agents as possible whose set task is subversive activity from agitation and propaganda, diversion, and sabotage including the organization of plots and coups.

The enemy states and their espionage organs, in particular the Soviet social imperialists, the American imperialists and the Yugoslav revisionists, devoted importance also to the use of ideopolitical diversionism in the struggle against our socialist order during this period.

Through their propaganda, the internal and external enemies attempt on the one hand to sow disbelief in our capacities, to spread the psychoses of fear, insecurity and demoralization, and on the other hand to spread the spirit of liberalism and breaking discipline with the aim of lowering our vigilance and class hatred toward them. They want to put us to sleep, to make us apathetic and to extinguish our revolutionary spirit.

He continued that it is a fact that penal acts, as a harsh manifestation of the class struggle, have had the general tendency to be lowered during this period in our country, whereas in the capitalist-revisionist countries crimes and other socially dangerous acts -- especially robbery, killings, diversion and terror -- have increased as never before. This verifies the fact that crime is a permanent social phenomenon and wound of the capitalist and revisionist order itself.

Yet, as a result of the external ideological diversionism and the activity of the class enemy inside the country, and the complication of these with alien remnants in people's consciousness, an ill-intended activity has developed and is developing in our country. This is directed against socialist purity, social morality and the like.

Among the complex of measures for struggling against crime and for defending order and tranquillity, a fundamental task for the internal affairs organs and also the specialized organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the party's hands is discovering and preventing in time and deeply enough every socially dangerous act, distinguishing -- on

the basis of correct understanding and implementation of the party's line and state laws -- the hostile from the nonhostile and the serious crime from the less serious, so that elements which operate with self-awareness and determined, ill-intentioned hostile aims will be strongly hit, and those who make mistakes will be saved and corrected.

At the same time, we will be led as always by the party's principle that the masses construct and defend socialism in our country. Therefore, he emphasized, the strengthening of the masses' revolutionary vigilance and continually arising social opinion so that the citizens themselves preserve and secure order and tranquillity constitute an immeasureable force.

Speaking about knowing and implementing the laws, Comrade Fecor Shehu emphasized the task of further perfecting work to popularize laws so that the working masses know them well and correctly and rigorously implement them under the direction of the party organs and organizations, and in cooperation with the state organs, mass organizations and all other state-economic institutions.

SRV Delegate's Address 3 Nov

AU161735 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 4 Nov 81 p 7

[Speech by Song Hao, Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee secretary and head of a delegation to the Eighth AWP Congress, in Tirana on 3 November]

[Text] Dear comrades, the delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam is very pleased to take part in the Eighth AWP Congress. On behalf of the Communist Party, the Vietnamese working class and people, we wish to address to the congress, and through it to the communists, working class and brotherly Albanian people, our warm greetings.

Dear comrades, the Eighth AWP Congress is being held at a time when the whole Albanian party and people have undertaken lively initiatives in production in honor of the AWP's 40th anniversary.

The 40 years which have passed marked a historical era for the Albanian people. Led by the Albanian Communist Party -- today the AWP -- with Comrade Enver Hoxha as its leader, the Albanian people carried out a heroic struggle, resisting the aggressions and occupations of the Italian Fascists and German Nazis. They accomplished acts of renowned bravery, liberated the country, proclaimed the People's Republic of Albania -- today the People's Socialist Republic of Albania -- and advanced directly toward socialism, without passing through the road of capitalist development.

The Albanian working class and people have overcome many difficulties and hindrances, and have continually achieved important victories in realizing this historic duty and fully showing their creative and hard-working spirit. Within a short period, the Albanian people have completely transformed the scene and life of their country, changing Albania from a backward agrarian country, which it was at one time, into a country with a developed industry and agriculture, progressive culture and education, and complete electrification of the whole country. Today general industrial production is over 100 times greater than in 1938, and agriculture produces 5 times more wheat than before the war.

The realization of the Sixth 5-Year Plan (1976-1980) further advanced the Albanian people's achievements. During the 2 years 1979-1980, despite the low betrayal of the Chinese leadership who cut off all aid to Albania, the Albanian economy continued to grow. During these 2 years social production and the average percentage of annual growth in general industrial production surpassed the standards of previous years. General social production increased 24.4 percent in 1980 as compared to 1975. Currently, the brotherly Albanian people, led by the AWP, have directed their efforts to "perfecting the socialist society" with the aim of its rapidly becoming an industrialized-agrarian country.

We rejoice over these great victories which the brotherly Albanian people have achieved, and we are convinced that after this congress, the Albanian people will achieve new and even greater victories in their work of national construction.

Dear comrades, dear friends, during the past 50 years or more, led by the Communist Party of Vietnam -- which was founded and shaped by President Ho Chi Minh -- the Vietnamese people have overcome difficulties and have made innumerable sacrifices in their struggle for the homeland's independence and liberation; and they have continually won against the Japanese, French and American imperialists and their servants.

After winning independence, the Vietnamese people liberated the south in 1975. They accomplished the national people's democratic revolution throughout the whole country, united Vietnam and put the whole country on the road of socialism. After more than 30 years of ruinous war, the Vietnamese people nurture no desire greater than to enjoy a stable peace, to reconstruct the homeland, to raise the people's living standard and to successfully build socialism. During the recent years, while our people were working to liquidate the aftermath of war left by the American imperialists, and to overcome difficulties caused by natural disasters, the Chinese reactionaries, expansionists and hegemonists together with their servants Pol Pot and Ieng Sary sent their troops to provoke an aggressive war against us, sowing death and ruin among our whole population on the southwest border and also on the northern border. Their aim was to realize their expanionist and aggressive intentions against our people and the whole of Southeast Asia.

Raising high the banner of freedom and independence, our armed forces and people had to stop the new aggression. Our party and people make a clear distinction between the reactionary forces preoccupied with expansionism and hegemonism in the center of the leading Chinese circles on one hand, and the Chinese people on the other. Being determined to destroy the interventionist, expansionist and aggressive acts and policies of these reactionary forces, we still make all efforts to establish normal relations and friendly ties between our two peoples.

We believe that the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists suffered their first failure in their hostile intentions against Vietnam, but they have not forgotten their sabotage and aggressive aims against our country. This is why the Vietnamese people must simultaneously realize two very difficult strategic tasks: The construction of socialism, and the defense of the socialist homeland. On the one hand, we attempt to mobilize all our physical, moral and material forces; on the other hand, we ask for support and help from the brotherly and friendly countries, and the forces of peace, of national, democratic independence and of social progress throughout the world, with the aim that our people's revolutionary work will be victorious.

The present international situation is characterized by great tension which is the result of the warmongering policies of the imperialists in cooperation with the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, and with other reactionary international forces. Our party believes that in view of this situation, it is necessary to consolidate and intensify the unity of all the forces of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism throughout the world, and to direct the struggle's main force against American imperialism and Chinese expansionism and hegemonism.

Dear comrades and friends, for more than 3 years the Beijing reactionaries have clearly shown their betrayal of the peoples' revolutionary work, and that of the Chinese people. They have completely cut off all economic and military aid to Albania, thus creating many difficulties for it. Uniting with the brotherly Albanian people, the Vietnamese people energetically raise themselves against this hostile and low act of the Chinese authorities against the Albanian people, and we affirm that all their aims and acts are destined to fail completely.

The Vietnamese people enjoyed the sympathy and support of the brotherly Albanian people during our earlier struggle against the Americans for national salvation. Comrade Enver Hoxha said at the Seventh AWP Congress (November 1976): "Our people and party celebrate the great victory achieved by the Vietanmese people in their armed struggle against American imperialism and its servants. The liberation of South Vietnam and the reunification of the whole country into one new state ensured the realization of the Vietnamese people's noble national aspirations, due to their innumerable sacrifices. We will continually consolidate and strengthen the militant friendship which ties our two brotherly countries."

Today, we continue to enjoy the brotherly Albanian people's support in our work to build and defend our socialist homeland. At the time of the Chinese expansionists' dirty aggressive war against Vietnam, the Albanian people supported the Vietnamese people, harshly denouncing the Chinese aggressors with the slogan: "Imperialist hands off Vietnam!" This support was a valuable source of inspiration for our people.

From the tribune of this congress, we once again want to express our sincere thanks for the support and valuable help which the party, government and Albanian people have given the Vietnamese people.

Let us continually consolidate and develop the solidarity and friendship which link our two parties and peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletariat internationalism.

Best wishes for success to the Eighth AWP Congress.

Credentials Commission Report 4 Nov

AU161416 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 5 Nov 81 p 6

["Report of the Commission for Verification of Credentials" delivered by Sihat Tozaj to the Eighth AWP Congress in Tirana on 4 November]

[Text] Comrade delegates, the Commission for the Verification of Credentials, after carefully studying the election materials, ascertained that, according to the norms defined in the Ninth AWP Central Committee Plenum in February of this year, 720 delegates were elected by decisive vote and 94 by consultative vote to the Eighth AWP Congress. Their 814 credentials are completely in order. The election of delegates has been done in full compliance with the party's statute and the Central Committee's instructions.

All delegates have been elected unanimously by the party conferences in the districts. This once again shows, during the party's 40th anniversary, the compactness and strong unity of its ranks, the communists' steadfast loyalty to the party and the Central Committee's general line as set forth by Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The social makeup of the delegates is as follows: Delegates with the social position, origin and derivation of workers are 45 percent; agricultural cooperative members 22 percent; 33 percent are employees, soldiers, party, state and mass organization cadres, art, culture and science workers and specialists in various fields. Women make up 24 percent of the delegates.

The delegates elected represent all areas of life and activity in our country. Some 133 delegates work in mining, geology and industry; 16 work in construction; 16 in transportation and communications; 15 in trade, procurement and communal services; 52 in agricultural enterprises and machinery and tractor stations; 178 in agricultural cooperatives; 40 in education, health and culture; 339 in the other sectors of work, party, state, mass organizations, economy, armed forces, internal affairs and organs; 25 delegates are pensioners, war and work veterans.

The level of the communists' ideopolitical, Marxist-Leninist educational, technical and professional standards has been raised in the years following the seventh congress. This is also reflected in the makeup of this congress' delegates, 58.5 percent of whom have a higher education; 23.6 percent a medium education and 18 percent a 7-8 year education. Almost 38.5 percent of all the delegates have graduated from the party school.

Some 19.5 percent of the delegates of this congress are between 18- and 35-years old; 66 percent are 36-55 years old and about 14.5 percent are 56 and over. In terms of length of time in the party, there are communists who are contemporaries of the party; 12 percent have been communists since 1941-1944; 25 percent since 1945-1960; 25.7 percent since 1961-1970 and about 37.5 percent since 1971 and onwards. Some 132 delegates took part in the national liberation movement.

These indicators attest quite eloquently to the continuation of the increase and strengthening of the party's ranks since the war years until now, to the unity of those who have militated in the party's ranks for decades and to the youth who, together as one body, are advancing and will advance uninterruptedly on the road where the party and Comrade Enver lead us.

Some 10 delegates of this congress are people's heroes, 51 are heroes of socialist labor; 15 have been granted a prize of the republic and 595 have been decorated with war and work orders and medals. There are also people's artists and sculptors among them.

The greatest number of the delegates in the base and center are elected in the party, state and mass organization forums, and from various social organizations, thus giving a high example of communist work as political militants and social activists. Some 255 comrades have been elected delegates to the party congresses two or more times.

All these indicators of the delegates' makeup prove that the party grows and is ideologically and organizationally strengthened as a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist party from one congress to the next.

The decisions which this historic congress will take will raise the party's leading role to a higher level in all fields and directions.

Tirana University Rector's Speech 4 Nov

AU051138 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Summary of speech by Osman Kraja, rector of Tirana University, at the Eighth AWP Congress in Tirana on 4 November]

[Text] In his contribution Osman Kraja dwelt on the great work which has been and is being done by the University of Tirana for the training of the new cadres and scientific activity. Then he said that since its founding noawadays the University of Tirana has trained about 30,000 cadres. In his contribution he dwelt likewise on the great and important tasks undertaken by the university to increase the profitability, quality and effectiveness of scientific studies, so as to carefully follow the all-round development of the country and to foresee in time the new specialities and to make preparations for them. We, he stressed, have endeavored to embody them in the scientific work to be carried out during the 7th Five-Year Plan, which was drafted after an all-round consultation and debate also with the central department and production enterprises.

Further on he said:

We rejoice over the achievements of national education and culture in Kosovo. What has characterized our pedagogues and scientific working people, who have gone to Kosovo and elsewhere has been an exemplary correctness. Therefore the Great Serb chauvinists, by trying to fling mud on this stand of the representatives of our science, became ridiculous with their unscrupulous inventions and slanders. They are and will be powerless to deaden or subdue the national and patriotic sentiments of the youth, scientists and teachers of Kosovo.

The staff of the Tirana University is profoundly indignated of the crimes and reprisals undertaken by the Serb chauvinists towards our brothers of the one blood, who live in their own territories in Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro and it fully approves the stands and assessments of our party on these problems.

Shehu Report on 5-Year Plan 5 Nov

AU241735 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 6 Nov 81 pp 1-9

[Report on the "Directives of the Eighth AWP Congress on the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the Development of the Economy and Culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for the Years 1981-5," delivered at the Eighth AWP Congress in Tirana on 5 November 1981 by Mehmet Shehu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania]

[Text] Comrade delegates, our party and our people are joyfully celebrating these days a dual event -- the Eighth AWP Congress and the grand jubilee of the 40th anniversary of the founding of our heroic AWP. Our party is coming to its eighth congress with great results in the fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and with a magnificent balance sheet in its 40 years of unprecedented struggle for the liberation of the people from the foreign yoke and the establishment of the people's state power, the construction of socialism through the storms of the class struggle and the consolidation of the country's freedom and independence against all internal and external enemies. Forty years ago, in the days when the party was founded in Tirana by Comrade Enver, Italian Fascism was ruling in Albania and World War II was causing carnage everywhere. The party determined the course to be followed from the very first day of its founding -- the course of armed struggle for the country's liberation from the alien yoke, to be followed then by the road of building socialism and communism in accordance with the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. And the party has never wavered from this road during these past 40 years of its life.

Even in the big counterrevolutionary events that took place in the Soviet Union and other formerly socialist countries, which led to the restoration of capitalism in those countries, the transformation of the Soviet Union into a social imperialist country and China's entry onto the road of becoming a social imperialist superpower, our party remained, remains now and will always remain Marxist-Leninist, because this is how it was formed, raised and tempered by its founder and our beloved leader, Comrade Enver.

We are coming to the Eighth AWP Congress with a magnificent balance sheet in all spheres of life, as is apparent in Comrade Enver's report. Our party emerged triumphant in the national liberation struggle; in the struggle for the consistent construction of the socialist society in accordance with the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and relying on its own efforts; in the struggle against the conspiracies of all internal and external enemies; in the unprecedented struggle against imperialism in general and U.S. imperialism, in particular, as well as against modern revisionism; in the bitter struggle against the Titoite conspiracy to extinguish the freedom and independence of the Albanian people; in the complicated struggle against the Khrushchevite betrayal and, later on, also against the treachery of the Chinese revisionist leadership.

At a time when the entire capitalist world, sinking in the general crisis of its system, is rotting away and degenerating daily and when the economic and financial crisis is causing havoc everywhere, in socialist Albania there is no crisis and degeneration, but growth, progress, prosperity, happiness, unity, revolutionary fervor, optimism and a firm belief in the future. Albania is the only country in the world without external and internal debts, taxes, inflation, rising prices and unemployment, with a free health service and education, with a dictatorship of the proletariat and genuine socialist democracy; a country where the party and the people are in a steel-like unity, where everything is done only for the benefit of the people and where the working masses are masters of their own destinies.

The entire road traversed by the AWP throughout these 40 years, which the people rightly call "the era of the party," all the historic victories won in the great battles for life or death, battles that determined the fate of the freedom and independence of the people and of socialism in our country -- all this is a testimony of the correctness of our party's line, the vitality and strength of Marxism-Leninism and the vitality of our party and people.

The programmatic report delivered by Comrade Enver at this congress is a synthesis of the theoretical-scientific thinking and of the concrete revolutionary action of our party on the cardinal questions pertaining to the proletarian revolution and its victory, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the construction and defense of socialism. The report is a profound and comprehensive Marxist-Leninist analysis of the complex revolutionary effort and experience accumulated by the party in the struggle for the implementation of its correct line. The report is a great program of work and struggle for our future, for the comprehensive construction of the socialist society, which throws light on the most acute questions of our era, pertaining to the positions to be adopted toward the great problems arising in the development of the international situation, always in the interest of the peoples and of the revolution.

The period spanned by the Sixth 5-Year Plan (1976-80) occupies an important place in the road traversed by our party and people for the construction of socialism in the existing external circumstances, which have exerted a constant pressure on us in order to check and block the construction of socialism in Albania. During this period, our party and our people were confronted with three big and negative external factors: the imperialist and revisionist blockade, the pressure of the international economic-financial crisis and the treachery of the Chinese revisionist leadership.

We have great experience with the imperialist-revisionist blockade and are in a constant battle against it. It has proved unable to asphyxiate our socialist economy and we have smashed it with the material force of our economic potential and our political stand, extending our external trade relations in world markets and causing the failure of the imperialists and revisionists to compel us to take credits and to open our gates to their economic penetration in our country. The most difficult part has been surmounted: our foreign trade is now balanced, all our imports are covered by our exports and the country's economic independence has been firmly secured.

Despite the multifaceted pressure of the world economic and financial crisis, despite the fact that the price of imported commodities have risen relatively faster than those of our exports, this has not led to hikes in the price of our mass consumer commodities within the country, to the restoration of taxes, to the closing down of factories, unemployment and so forth. This is a very great victory owed to the correct leadership of the party, which has always foreseen and continues to foresee dangers and is never caught by surprise not only in political and ideological questions or in questions pertaining to defense, but also in economic questions. The party knows the objective economic laws of socialism well and has mobilized the people in a great and complicated struggle for the application of these laws in the present complicated circumstances of the world economic-financial crisis and of the crisis of capitalism, as well as those of the capitalism and revisionist encirclement, also concretely vindicating in practice the correctness of Lenin's thesis that socialism can be constructed in a single country, and even in a single small country like Albania, when the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and the principle of self-reliance are correctly applied in that country.

The Chinese revisionist leadership had started long ago to exert its pressure to check the construction of socialism in our country. However, as is known, it took its last step in this direction at a critical time for us, in the middle of 1978, proclaiming the cessation of all credits and economic relations with our country, in the hope that our leadership would either capitulate to the Chinese leadership and subordinate itself or, if not, subordinate itself to imperialism and take credits from it or, again, that our Sixth 5-Year Plan would collapse and we would declare economic bankruptcy. But none of these things happened and our economy progressed unchecked.

How was this possible, how was it done? First, because the Chinese treachery did not take our party by surprise since it had always followed consistently the course of setting up a socialist economy capable of progressing increasingly better every day on its own two feet. Secondly, because our party and our state were able to maneuver with agility in our foreign trade, on the one hand, and to mobilize all the people and our internal reserves to withstand the cessation of credits and aid from China, on the other hand.

It is very difficult to change the direction of about 50 percent of the volume of foreign trade from one single country, from China, to tens of other countries, within a very short time, within one single year. But our party and our people surmounted these difficulties, owing to the steel-like unity and the confidence of the people in the party's line and their mobilization to fulfill the plan, to effect savings and to work with discipline, as well as owing to the vitality of our socialist economy.

Even in those difficult circumstances, correctly weighing up the situations, internal conditions and possibilities and the creative force of the people, the party called upon, mobilized and led the people to fulfill the Sixth 5-Year Plan, as approved by the Seventh AWP Congress. And here we are, as Comrade Enver declared from the tribune of this congress: The AWP Central Committee reports to all communists and to all the people that the main tasks of the sixth 5-Year Plan have been fulfilled generally successfully.

This has led to the further strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the country's defense potential and to a gradual improvement in the living standard of the people. This is another great victory of our party and our people, on which we may rely with firm conviction for further prospects in the construction of socialism in accordance with the principle of self-reliance and for the implementation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan (1981-5) and subsequent plans.

The Fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan (1976-80)

A new and general rise in the development of our economy and culture was achieved as a result of the struggle and effort of our working class, cooperativist peasantry and people's intelligentsia to fulfill the tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan stipulated by the Seventh AWP Congress. The growing development of production forces continued at a satisfactory pace during the sixth 5-year period, the material and technical base in all branches of the economy was expanded and further consolidated, socialist production relations were further improved, the socialist social order was further consolidated and the growing demands of the economy, the people and defense were met.

During the past 5 years (1976-80), the overall social production assumed even larger proportions and the structure of all branches of production in the economy was improved. Total social product in 1980 was 24.4 percent larger than in 1975 and its average annual growth rate for every year of the 5-year period was 4.5 percent.

On the basis of the increased social product and national income, the economy's investment potential and the material and cultural standard of the people were raised. The social consumption fund in 1980 was 18 percent larger than in 1975, while the accumulation norm was preserved at an average of about 30 percent throughout the 5 years of the 5-year period. New successes were also attained in the development of education, science, culture and medicine.

The achievements attained in increasing the social product and the national income further strengthened the state's financial position, ensured the increased income and expenditure of the state budget and increased the purchasing power of the currency at a time when the currencies of all other countries suffered a loss of purchasing power.

The fundamental distinguishing characteristics in the country's socioeconomic development during the Sixth 5-Year Period can be summed up as follows:

1. A broader understanding and application than ever before of the principle of the construction of socialism relying on our own efforts. When the Chinese revisionists cut off all aid and credits to our country and reduced all relations with Socialist Albania to a minimum, while the latter was and still is encircled by the capitalist world and under the constant pressure of the world economic crisis, our country's enemies (and frequently also its friends) posed the question: "What will Albania do now: will it be in a position to ensure its further independent development without credits and aid from abroad?"

The reality of the entire road traversed by our country in its socialist construction, the reality of the sixth 5-year period and, particularly, the reality of its last 2 years (1979 and 1980) has dispelled all doubts in the outside world concerning the path that Albania would follow after the cessation of economic relations by China: Socialist Albania remained firmly on its path of the construction of socialism relying on its own efforts and showed the world with concrete facts that this is fully feasible.

Albania continues to build socialism without aid from outside because it loyally implements Marxism-Leninism and adheres to the objective economic demands of socialism.

During the years 1979-80, when our economy developed without any credits or aid whatsoever from abroad, the social product increased at an average annual growth rate of 4.2 percent during the 1976-1980 period, as a whole, when we had credits from China. The average annual rate of 5 percent, compared with an average annual rate of increase in industrial production over the same period was 17 percent higher. The national income in the last 2 years of the sixth 5-year period increased at an average annual rate of 6.2 percent, which is considerably higher than during the previous 3 years. The same

phenomenon applies to a number of other indexes pertaining to the country's economic development. All this was achieved as a result of the mobilization of all the energies of the people following the party's clarion call and under its leadership. What happened was thus the opposite of what the Chinese revisionist leaders hoped would happen when they started to openly carry out their conspiracy against Socialist Albania.

The principle of self-reliance, which has been and is fully applied in Socialist Albania, is a principle in permanent operation and of universal importance to every country building genuine socialism. This is what Marxism-Leninism teaches us and this is vindicated by life itself. Our party adheres precisely to this principle.

As the most stringent, but correct judge of questions, events, people, parties and states in their actions, time has proved the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist line and of the farsighted policy followed and implemented by the party in the construction of socialism in Albania. The gradual creation of a socialist national industry, on the one hand, and the collectivization of agriculture and its entry on the road of extended socialist production, on the other, the rapid growth of the working class, the training of an entire army of capable cadres loyal to the party and socialism and the establishment, consolidation and continual development of socialist production relations -- these are the decisive socioeconomic factors that made it possible to withstand all the difficulties and obstacles resulting from the anti-Marxist and anti-Albanian activity of the Chinese revisionists against our country and the ever righter imperialist-revisionist encirclement and blockade, in our struggle to fulfill the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

2. The preservation and further strengthening of the country's economic stability. Our country's economy is the only genuine socialist economy, firmly stable, based on the socialist social ownership of the means of production, developing harmoniously in accordance with Marx' and Lenin's theory and on the basis of a single plan and at a stable and relatively high rate.

The ever growing proportions of the social product have been made possible and ensured on the basis of the fullest possible mobilization of all internal factors of extensive and intensive development, enabling our socialist economy to develop independently and preventing it from becoming an appendage of the bourgeois-revisionist capitalist world economy. In the future, too, our country's economy will never be integrated in the world capitalist economy in any form or way whatsoever. It has been and remains an independent socialist economy developing according to its own objective laws and guided by the party's economic policy deriving from these laws.

These factors, taken together, determine and have made possible the fact that the Albanian economy has developed and is developing without spontaneity and anarchy, without crisis and stagnation, without inflation and unemployment, without rising prices and other socioeconomic phenomena which are inevitable fellow travelers of the bourgeois and revisionist capitalist economies.

Herein lies the source of that by now well-known reality that neither the imperialist-revisionist encirclement and blockade nor the economic and superproduction crisis of the seventies nor any of the other crises that have afflicted the bourgeois-revisionist capitalist world economy were capable or will ever be capable of affecting the independent and relatively rapid development of our socialist economy. This, too, is a living testimony of the force of Marxism-Leninism, of scientific socialiam.

3. The elevation of the entire effort to implement the party's policy to create and develop a multibranched economy. The correct harmonization of the leading role of industry with agriculture, being the base of the economy, has been at the center of attention and a distinguishing feature of the activity of the party, the state and all the people during the sixth 5-year period (1976-80). The constant deepening of the country's socialist industrialization made possible a wider utilization of the country's natural resources, the elevation of the degree of processing them domestically and the development of other branches of the economy. As always, the principle of the priority development of the production of the means of production over the production of consumer commodities, but never underrating the latter, has also been implemented during the sixth 5-year period.

The pursuance of this course has ensured the simultaneous development of industry, agriculture and the other branches of the economy. On this basis, our socialist agriculture has been able to fully implement the task stipulated by the Seventh AWP Congress to meet all the needs of the people and of the economy for domestically produced bread grains and to consolidate this victory from one year to the next, thus further strengthening the country's independent development. Our socialist agriculture is now meeting the needs of the population for foodstuffs increasingly better, as well as the needs of industry and exports.

The harmonious development of industry and agriculture, coupled with the development of other branches of the economy, has made it possible to generally ensure correct proportions for the economy as a whole during the sixth 5-year period, too, as well as the normal progress of expanded socialist reproduction.

4. The continual improvement of the living standards of the working masses. As a result of the party's solicitude and of the concrete measures adopted by the state, even in the conditions of the difficulties created during the sixth 5-year period, mainly from external factors, not only were the living standards of the working masses unaffected, but they were in fact improved within the possibilities and limits imposed by the development of the economy.

This is a further reflection of that distinguishing feature of socialist production, a reflection of the fact that no matter what the circumstances, man and his material needs remain the highest objective. It is precisely because the well-being of the people remains the highest objective of the party and of the state power, that the lofty principle of socialist solidarity "one for all and all for one," is being consistently applied in our society -- it is precisely for this reason that it was possible to completely eliminate the consequences of the 15 April 1979 earthquake which caused the death of 35 people, the injury of 382 others and the homelessness of over 100,000 in Shkoder, Lezhe, Mirdite, Diber, Kruje, Mat, Puke and Tropoje Districts. Within 5 months, new homes and socio-cultural buildings were completed for a population of 30,000 and the homes of a further 70,000 were repaired, all this representing a volume of construction worth 150 million leks. Moreover, all this was achieved without affecting the overall construction plan for the republic in 1979, which is a further proof of the vitality of our national economy. The party has always made the level of consumption and the reasonable general elevation of the people's well-being conditional on the increased social product and national income, as the fundamental factors without which it is impossible to achieve and ensure the genuine well-being of the people in socialism.

To import consumer commodities on credit from the capitalist and revisionist countries, as many other countries do, and, what is even worse, to take new credits in order to pay off the old ones that have been used to import consumer commodities -- this is the road to bankruptcy and slavery. Our party will never let such a thing happen in our country. "We will stretch our feet only as far as the blanket reaches," as a saying of our people goes. The party has worked and is constantly working to make the people in the cities and in the countryside fully aware of the fact that the improvement of living standards depends on the concrete results attained by them through their creative thinking and labor, primarily in the sphere of material production.

Proceeding from its solicitude to improve the living standards of the people, to preserve the socialist nature of distributive relations and to avoid the danger of their capitalist degeneration, the party adopted important measures to further narrow the gap in the remuneration of the working people, in the remuneration of people in the cities and in the countryside and to meet the growing socio-cultural needs in the countryside through the social consumption fund. The party has also adopted all necessary measures to ensure the employment of all the active population and to prevent the rising of prices, even in the conditions of the unchecked inflation and deep crisis that has gripped the economy of the bourgeois-revisionist capitalist countries.

5. The further improvement in the method and style of work of the state and economic organs and of the state's organizational structures to better correspond with the management of the economy in the conditions of its rapid and all-round development. Our party has never viewed the organizational forms of the state as being given once and for all time, but always in the dynamic of the country's overall development and on the basis of the struggle against bureaucratism, technocratism and liberalism. The measures adopted to create the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Communal Economy, the Committee for Science and Technology, the State Committee for Prices and Standards and of the Committee for Labor and Remuneration attached to the Council of Ministers, as well as those measures adopted to strengthen the organizational structure of the State Planning Commission, other central institutions and the district people's council executive committees, to improve the organizational structures of enterprises and agricultural cooperatives, as well as a number of other such measures -- all this has led to creating the necessary organizational and management conditions in accordance with the new demands of the economy.

The party has had struggles and continues to struggle to constantly improve the method and style of work and the relations between cadres and the masses, to consolidate worker and peasant control and generally control of the masses from below, as well as of state and party control, to perfect the leadership of the mass organizations, to strengthen socialist democracy in the production sphere and to strengthen state discipline in the fulfillment of tasks.

All these measures constitute a sound base for the organization and management of production. From the organizational and management viewpoint, we have embarked on the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan (1981-5) in better conditions than ever before.

For a fuller survey of the implementation of the tasks stipulated by the Seventh AWP Congress for the development of the economy and culture, we briefly present the major results attained in the various branches.

1. Industry

The overall industrial production during the previous 5-year period increased at an average annual rate of 6.1 percent. In this way, the overall industrial production in 1980 was 34.4 percent higher than in 1979.

Pursuing the policy of deepening the country's socialist industrialization, new branches of industry were set up, such as the ferrous metallurgy, the deep oil processing industry, the ferro-chrome industry and so forth, which have further improved the structure of industrial production. In addition, the material and technical base of the existing branches of the extractive and processing industry was further expanded and strengthened.

As has happened throughout the entire process of industrialization, priority was also given during the previous 5-year period to the development of those branches producing the means of production and their proportion of the overall industrial output was further raised. The production of the means of production (group A) in 1980 was 51.3 percent higher than in 1975. As a result, the proportion of Group A in the total industrial output was 64 percent, compared with 56.8 percent in 1975. This does not mean that the production of consumer commodities was neglected; on the contrary, these have constantly increased. Within the framework of heavy industry, priority was given to the power industry, the extractive and processing industries and the engineering industry.

The power industry was further strengthened during the previous 5-year period, increasing the production of oil, gas, coal, electricity and other combustible materials considerable successes were achieved in discovering new oil- and gas-bearing fields, which have increased the country's industrial reserves. This success was attained through the tireless, persistent and scientifically, based efforts of our geologists and oil industry workers in implementing the party's directives. The discovery of these new oil- and gas-bearing fields during the sixth 5-year period once again shows the deceitful intentions of the Soviet revisionists who insisted that "there is no oil in Albania." Our party, on the other hand, was convinced that there was oil and gas in our country and this was proven not once, but on several occasions.

Our country is now not only totally independent from imports of combustible materials, but is also an exporter of oil by-products, as well as of electricity. This is a very great success for our industry and a guarantee for our economic independence and the stability of our socialist economy. The party's insistence on giving priority to resolving the energy problem shows its farsightedness; consequently, the world energy crisis did not take us by surprise. Our country ranks among the first countries in the world with an active energy balance.

Coal extraction in 1980 was 63 percent higher than in 1975. Consequently, this energy sector made a big leap forward in overcoming its backwardness and the fact that it was underrated, a consequence of the sabotage of the enemies of the party and people. The increased output in this sector created the conditions and possibilities of replacing oil with coal as a combustible in order to save the latter and use it to the largest possible extent for export. We have discovered considerable coal reserves, which opens up new prospects for the consolidation of the energy sector.

While the components of energy resources of the country in its total energy balance were constituted 3.5 percent by hydropower resources, 85.8 percent by oil and gas and 10.7 percent by coal in 1975, hydropower constitutes today about 10 percent, gas and oil about 75 percent and coal about 15 percent of this balance.

The production of electricity in our country is based 80 percent on hydropower. The utilization of the country's hydropower resources and their transformation into electricity through the construction of an entire system of hydroelectric powerplants, particularly those on the river Drin, which are of European and world standards with regard to size and economic profitability, is a great victory for the party's economic policy. We had to wage a prolonged struggle with the Soviet revisionists and, later on, particularly with the Chinese revisionists for the construction of this system of hydroelectric powerplants.

The successes attained during the sixth 5-year period in the geological sector led to the further increase of discovered and known mineral reserves, thus creating a more secure base for the imminent and also the more distant development of the mineral extracting and processing industry. As a result, the extraction of chrome ore in 1980 was 28 percent higher than in 1975, that of copper ore 49 percent higher, of ferro-nickel 73 percent higher and so forth.

The chemical industry was developed at a rapid pace during the sixth 5-year period. Its output in 1980 was twice as high as in 1975 and the structure of chemical products was further expanded and improved, turning it into a powerful base for the development of agriculture thrugh the supply of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and so forth, as well as for the development of other branches of industry and the improved fulfillment of the needs of the population with chemical products. The timber and paper industry have experienced a considerable development.

The engineering industry made the first important steps during the previous 5-year period for its transformation into an industry for producing equipment and the means of production, without neglecting the production of spare parts. The output of the engineering industry in 1980 was 57.7 percent higher than in 1975 or about 17 percent higher than the task stipulated by the Seventh AWP Congress. The engineering industry has successfully fulfilled the task stipulated by the Seventh AWP Congress, namely to ensure 95 percent of the country's spare parts from domestic production, this being a very important factor in strengthening the country's economic independence.

Our engineering industry is now in a position to design and build projects for the light industry and food industry, factories and plants for the enrichment of minerals, agricultural machinery, including self-propelled combines; it has began to produce tractors, powerful pumping equipment, including pumps used by heavy oilrigs, electrical motors, equipment for many branches of heavy industry and so forth. The engineering industry has become a good base for the production of the means of production and has now fully resolved the problem of ensuring spare parts for the entire national economy from domestic production, with the exception of a very small proportion that is coming from imports.

As in all previous 5-year periods, in the sixth 5-year period, too, particular solicitude has been shown to the development of the light and food industry, which is directly related to the improvement in the living standards of the people. The light and food industry has scored considerable successes in increasing production, improving the quality and variety of its commodities and is now producing over 85 percent of the mass consumer goods needed by the country, while a proportion of its output is exported. The light industry and food industry accounts currently for 25 percent of all exports.

Despite the successes attained in the development of industrial production during the sixth 5-year period, the tasks stipulated by the Seventh AWP Congress were not completely fulfilled in all indexes and under all headings. This is due partly to the considerable harm caused by the Chinese revisionists in cutting off credits and severing economic relations in mid-term, as well as to weaknesses and shortcomings due to growth problems, as well as of an organizational nature and management methods of the state and economic organs. The party has struggled and continues to struggle insistently against manifestations of bureaucracy and liberalism in the implementation of planned tasks, to strengthen discipline and to raise the sense of responsibility among individuals. This is a constant struggle and remains on the agenda at all times in our country.

II. Agriculture

The sixth 5-year period marked new successes in the development of our socialist agriculture. The cooperativist peasantry and the other workers in the agricultural sector have honorably fulfilled the tasks stipulated by the Seventh AWP Congress to ensure the bread of the people by producing the entire quantity of bread grains in the country and to better supply the light and food industry and the export sector with agricultural raw materials.

The great successes attained in the agricultural sector during the sixth 5-year period have further consolidated our economic independence and we will continue to follow this path very earnestly.

Considerable strides were made during the sixth 5-year period to intensify agricultural production, strengthen its material and technical base and consolidate the economic and management base of the agricultural enterprises and cooperatives. The experience of this 5-year period has further strengthened beliefs in the correctness of the line pursued by the party in setting up the higher-type agricultural cooperatives, in accordance with Comrade Enver's teachings, as the most effective way to intensify and increase agricultural production and bring group property nearer to being the property of all the people.

For the 5 years of the sixth 5-year period taken together, compared with the 5 years of the previous 5-year period, agricultural production was 21.4 percent higher; the number of tractors and agricultural machinery increased; irrigation was extended to a further 40,000 hectares, bringing the total acreage under irrigation to 58 percent of all arable land; in 1980, 50 percent more chemical fertilizers were used than in 1975. Production increases have taken place in all branches of agriculture, although the stipulated tasks were not fulfilled in all branches.

We export both processed and unprocessed agricultural products and we also import others, particularly edible fats, sugar, coffee and so forth. The value of exported agricultural products is about twice that of imported agricultural products. Thus, taken as a whole, our agriculture is meeting the needs of our economy for its products, which is a great victory.

The level of development of production forces achieved in agriculture has created the necessary economic conditions to further improve socialist relations in the countryside. In the latter years of the 5-year period, a new initiative developed among the cooperativist peasantry to further reduce the size of private plots and to herd together private livestock. Correctly appreciating the substance and great ideological, economic, political, social and psychological importance of this initiative, the AWP Central Committee greeted and supported its dissemination throughout the country, stipulating the tasks

and appropriate measures to ensure the successful completion of this great action in the first years of the seventh 5-year period. The completion of the herding together of the small livestock in all districts and of the herding together of the cattle in 13 districts of the lowland regions this year constitutes another success and clearly confirms the correctness of the historic decision adopted by the AWP Central Committee on this question.

Despite the numerous successes achieved during the sixth 5-year period in the agricultural sector, the AWP Central Committee and all the people working in agriculture are aware of the fact that the tasks stipulated by the seventh congress for the development of agriculture were not completely fulfilled, particularly with regard to industrial crops, livestock products and the production of fruit. These nonfulfillments were due not only to natural difficulties, but also to our weaknesses in organization and management, for whose elimination the party and the people have struggled and continue to struggle persistently. The party gives priority to this struggle, particularly in the agricultural sector, which is a vital one for our economy.

However, a quantitative and qualitative leap was achieved during the sixth 5-year period by insuring the production of bread grains and increasing the production of other crops. These successes constitute a sound base for the further development of our agriculture in the seventh 5-year period, in which the tasks and demands are higher.

III. Investments and Capital Construction

The sixth 5-year period was characterized by the completion of a larger volume of investments and capital construction to create new branches and expand the existing ones of the economy, particularly for the development of the industrial sector, which accounted for 41 percent of all investments, and for the agricultural sector, which accounted for about 27 percent of direct investments, in addition to the investments made in industry in the service of agriculture.

In fulfilling the tasks stipulated by the Seventh AWP Congress in the field of investments and capital construction, the party, the working class and our specialists had to overcome numerous difficulties and obstacles caused by the cutting off of credits and the severance of economic relations by the Chinese revisionists, who left numerous projects uncompleted. In these conditions, as on all previous occasions, our magnificent engineers and technicians, the communists and all the workers resolved all complicated problems in designing, in the production of equipment and in the construction of entire projects which had been left unfinished, by their own efforts and work.

The volume of investments achieved during the sixth 5-year period, for the 5 years taken together, was 15 percent higher than in the previous 5-year period, while the volume of construction and installation was 24 percent higher. Seventy-seven percent of investments were carried out in the production sector. Sixty-eight percent of the total volume of investments were used for the development of industry and agriculture alone.

About 300 new projects for the development of the economy and the socio-cultural sector were built and commissioned during the past 5-year period, including the "steel of the party" metallurgical combine, the "light of the party" hydroelectric powerplant, the Ballsh oil refinery, the ferro-chrome plant, the pyro-metallurgical plant, and numerous mines and mineral enrichment plants; the railroad network was extended, the irrigation and drainage network in the agricultural sector was expanded and so forth.

The party has always followed a correct investments policy. If we had not invested on time for the development of the oil and energy industry, our economic position would be very difficult today. If we had not made timely investments for soil improvement and drainage, for the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture and so forth, we would be confronted with a very difficult situation regarding bread, milk and meat supplies, clothing and so forth. If we had not made considerable investments in mining at the right time, our exports could not now cover all imports.

What has made us economically independent is precisely the party's correct investment policy. And, moreover, our economic independence does not carry the meaning of autarchy, which the imperialists and revisionist are trying to attribute to us. Our economic independence, which is also based on a correct investment policy, means that we should constantly expand our production capacities, as well as our exports and imports. However, imports should be limited to those commodities that we are unable to produce in the country, particularly machinery, and on the condition that all imports be fully covered by exports, while those commodities that can be produced in the country should not be imported. It is precisely the policy of self-reliance that enables us to avoid incurring debts and to use our social product for the good of society, instead of using it to pay off debts. For this purpose we must expand our foreign trade as much as possible, always ensuring an active balance.

The successes attained in the investment and capital construction sector are undoubtedly considerable. But a number of shortcomings and weaknesses have also been observed in this field, which are of a managerial, organizational and technical and economic nature. These have manifested themselves more strongly in the infringement of schedules and in the procrastination of the work to complete and commission projects on time, which has led to the freezing of funds, increases in the volume of investments and the thin distribution of construction forces. Shortcomings are still observed in the quality of construction and in costs. This shows insufficient attitude on the part of investors and the still insufficient degree of mechanization and rational utilization of the considerable amount of machinery at the disposal of this sector.

IV. Transportation and Communications

The intensive and extensive development of the economy during the sixth 5-year period was also accompanied by the expansion of the various types of transportation and communications. The volume of commodity transportation in 1980 was 30 percent higher than in 1975, thus better meeting the demands of the economy and the people. This was achieved through the extension of the transportation network, increased transportation stocks and their more rational utilization.

Further improvements have been made in the telephone and telegraphic network, which has now been extended to all villages.

However, shortcomings are still observed in the transportation system, particularly with regard to the utilization of stocks belonging to various enterprises and departments. Shortcomings are also observed in the movement of commodities, and some enterprises and other users tend to give preference to road transportation, instead of using the railroad, which is more economically profitable for the state. Measures have been taken to eliminate these shortcomings and to consolidate the entire transportation and communications system.

V. Foreign Trade

In the circumstances created by the hostile activity of the Chinese revisionist leadership, which cut off all credits and severed all economic relations with our country in the middle of the sixth 5-year period, as well as by the exacerbation and deepening of the world economic crisis, the foreign trade sector assumed particular importance. The Ministry of Foreign Trade was thus created as a separate department and all measures were adopted to meet the difficulties in our foreign trade. The years 1978 and 1979 were years of change in foreign trade in order to turn our trade with China, which represented about 50 percent of the total volume of imports, in the direction of other markets in the bourgeois and revisionist capitalist world. This large-scale and complicated economic and trade operation was carried out successfully within a short time, although it was undertaken in the conditions of the world economic crisis; our national economy was barely affected at all from the viewpoint of imported supplies. All measures were taken to reduce imports and expand exports, and it was precisely in the sixth 5-year period that our exports managed to totally cover our imports, even without any foreign credits.

In the sixth 5-year period the volume of commodity exports for the 5 years taken together was 33 percent higher than in the 5 years of the fifth 5-year period. Our country is currently trading with over 50 countries throughout the world.

The question of foreign trade assumes extraordinary importance now, if we consider the fact that the price of the commodities that we import tend to rise more rapidly than those that we export. About 70 percent of the commodities that we export are finished products. The structure of our imports and exports has been constantly improved during the seventh 5-year period. The party's policy is that our exports should expand constantly to the largest extent possible, to trade with as many countries as possible and to watch out against concentrating too much on one or more markets for our exports. And the same applies for our imports.

The successes in foreign trade would have been even more considerable if the state organs had worked better to secure on time stable markets for the sale of our export commodities, to study world markets and changing circumstances and to import commidities on time and in accordance with the demands of customers. Various ministries and production enterprises are still showing a lack of proper concern in increasing exports, in reducing the consumption of imported materials and in utilizing internal resources to reduce imports. In particular, a more systematic effort must be made by the producers of export commodities to improve the quality of their products and their packaging in accordance with the demands of the times and to make our goods more competitive in the world markets.

VI. The Elevation of the Well-Being of the People and the Development of Education and Culture

It is a great victory of the party's correct Marxist-Leninist line and its economic policy that during the years of the sixth 5-year period, despite the difficult conditions and great obstacles caused by the treachery of the Chinese revisionist leadership, as well as by the pressure of the severe and persistent economic crisis of the capitalist world, the material well-being and the cultural standard of the people rose further. Our economy does not experience phenomena such as inflation, rising prices for consumer commodities, unemployment, a rising cost of living and declining living standards, and we are working to avoid such phenomena. This fact represents a great victory of the party's economic policy and is a testimony of the high degree of stability of our socialist economy.

On average about 70 percent of the national income created was used for the needs of the personal and social consumption of the people every year of the sixth 5-year period. In this context, the social consumption fund had a higher growth rate. The real per capita income of the workers and employees is constituted about 77 percent from the work they do and about 23 percent from the social consumption fund. While the real income of the cooperativist peasantry is constituted primarily from their work in the cooperative and, partly, from their work in state sectors (which is a result of the correct implementation of the party's policy to combine industry and agriculture in the countryside), as well as from social funds, while only a small proportion of their income comes from their private yards. The proportion of income from private yards is constantly declining, while the proportion of income from work in the cooperative and from social funds is constantly growing.

The policy pursued to distribute and redistribute the national income, the employment of an average 40,000 people every year of the 5-year period and the stability of retail prices made possible a further increase in the real income of the population and in its purchasing power, and the purchasing power of the currency.

The aforementioned factors have led to the increased supply of the population with consumer commodities. In 1980, compared with 1975, the volume of retail trade increased 19.8 percent, at an average annual growth rate of 3.7 percent, exceeding the natural growth rate of the population. During the same period, 28.3 percent more edible fats, 18.6 percent more cheeses, 23.5 percent more rice, 20.8 percent more linen and cotton materials, 14.3 percent more fabrics, 27.3 percent more ready-made clothing, 29.5 percent more knitwear, 20.4 percent more furniture and household equipment were sold to the population and so forth.

The increase in the volume of consumer goods has been accompanied by an extension of the trade network, the consolidation of its material base and an improvement in marketing. However, despite the successes attained in our internal trade, shortcomings are still observed, particularly in connection with the movement of commodities, in studying the needs of the population and in meeting these demands on time, in the variety and in the quality desired. The enterprises producing mass consumer commodities must show greater care, particularly with regard to the quality of these commodities.

The increase in the well-being and in the purchasing power of the working masses in the cities and in the countryside has also led to the extension of communal services for the population. Repairs and other services for the population by the communal enterprises increased about 27 percent. The state alone built 27,000 new apartments in the cities, in addition to the 29,000 dwelling houses built by the cooperativist peasantry itself and hundreds of socio-cultural buildings built by the state in the cities and in the countryside. The needs of the population for electricity have been better met, the network of aquaducts has been expanded and so forth. However, we are still far removed from properly fulfilling the needs of the people in the various services of the communal system. A better organized effort is required on the part of the communal organs to study the needs and demands of the population more closely, to meet them on time and to make certain that services are carried out with high quality.

Particular solicitude has been shown in protecting and improving the health of the people, mother and child care, hygiene, sanitary conditions and in increasing the range of pharmaceutical products. The system of prophylactic, diagnostical and curative measures has been strengthened during the sixth 5-year period, the medical service base has been extended and its scientific level raised. The number of children in nurseries increased 19.6 percent in 1980, compared with 1975, and the number of consulting clinics increased 10 percent. On the national scale, we now have one physician and dentist for every 597 inhabitants, which is a great success. Special measures were adopted to extend medical services in villages, the state bearing the entire cost for this, increasing particularly the number of medical institutions and medical personnel.

The recent measure adopted to raise paid maternity leave from 3 months to about 6, that is, 1 month before birth and 5 months after birth, represents a great victory for the party's social policy. Rare are those countries that have created such conditions for mothers and children.

As a result of the increased well-being and the solicitude in protecting the health of the people, Albania has the highest population growth rate in Europe (21 per thousand). While the "consumer" society in the capitalist and revisionist countries is leading to a decrease in the natural growth of the population and to an increased proportion of elderly people, which is an inevitable consequence of the capitalist way of production and life-style and of the deepening of the general crisis of capitalism.

But despite the successes achieved in the health sector, there are still weaknesses and shortcomings in implementing the stipulated tasks, particularly in disease prevention, rapid diagnostic services, intensification of ambulatory and urgent services and so forth.

In the field of education the years of the sixth 5-year period were characterized by an effort and struggle to deepen the revolutionization of the schools. Our educational system was further expanded, in the cities as well as in the countryside, and the teaching and educational process was further improved. As is known, the school-going youth in our country are armed from the third year of secondary education and above, and undergo military training every year. We must say that the armed school-going youth have become an example for their combat-readiness and in carrying out all combat duties on the basis of the demands of the military art of people's warfare.

The number of kindergartens and of children educated in them increased further in the sixth 5-year period; vocational education, which includes 80 percent of the pupils attending secondary schools, was further extended, particularly agricultural vocational education in the countryside. In 1980, the number of pupils entering secondary schools was 48.3 percent higher than in 1975. Over 113,000 pupils completed their secondary education during the sixth 5-year period, of which 84,000 left vocational secondary

schools in 55 specialities; about 20,000 cadres graduated from the higher schools in 56 specialities.

All cadres completing their higher education, as well as those who left the secondary schools and did not pursue higher studies, have found jobs, without exceptions. This is a great victory. The party follows a policy of ensuring work for everyone and no cadre in our country is without work after completing higher studies, unlike what is happening in the capitalist bourgeois-revisionist countries.

In the educational field, efforts are made, but even greater efforts need to be made still, to further raise the quality of all the work that goes on in the schools to train the youth, specialists and cadres, to strengthen preschool education, particularly in the countryside, and to consolidate education in conjunction with work, where considerable shortcomings are observed.

New and considerable successes were attained during the sixth 5-year period in the comprehensive development of culture, the arts and literature. As a result of the party's constant solicitude and guided by its Marxist-Leninist ideology, these fields of spiritual creative activity have reflected our socialist reality better and more profoundly, as well as the work and struggle of the masses in the construction of socialism and the country's defense; they have strengthened their militant nature in the struggle against the decadent reactionary bourgeois-revisionist ideology, culture, art and literature.

The physical culture and sports movement in our country also gained new momentum in our country, advancing toward its further extension and raising the quality in all types of physical culture and sports.

Scientific and research activity, too, experienced a further development and qualitative rise during the sixth 5-year period. Valuable achievements were made in the field of social sciences. In the field of natural and technical sciences, too, research and scientific activity developed rapidly and made considerable strides.

The various institutes and other study organisms, as well as hundreds and thousands of specialists, technicians and qualified production workers have engaged themselves more fully in studies and scientific research in the context of the further deepening of the technical and scientific revolution. Many scientific and technical problems in the construction of new problems have been resolved by them, including those that were left unfinished by the Chinese revisionists; various problems of mastering and improving technologies and other problems concerning the increase in agricultural and livestock products have also been resolved.

Our higher schools, too, have engaged more fully and better in research and scientific work, activating a larger number of teaching personnel and increasing their cooperation with production and with the country's research institutions. All our scientists, specialists and technicians are engaging themselves in the work to implement the tasks set out by the Eighth AWP Central Committee Plenum held in June 1980 to further deepen the technical-scientific revolution.

The creative thinking of our people is not fed by material stimuli, the seeking of glory or personal interest, but by a revolutionary consciousness to serve the people and the construction of socialism with devotion. The party is confident that our magnificent men of science and technology, no matter what rank they hold, will honorably fulfill the great tasks they have taken upon themselves to resolve technical and scientific problems related to the country's all-round economic development and to promote the construction of socialism at all times in accordance with the principle of self-reliance.

These are, in short, the main results attained in the work and struggle of the party and of the state organs in fulfilling the directives and tasks set out by the Seventh AWP Congress for the Sixth 5-Year Plan (1976-80). All these considerable successes have further strengthened the country's economic position and the defense of our socialist homeland, which is now stronger than ever before.

The party is coming to its eighth congress with a rich balance of successes. This is due to the tireless and selfless work of the working class, the cooperativist peasantry and the people's intelligentsia, which, guided by the party and with a courageous effort and struggle, have overcome and smashed all obstacles and difficulties encountered on the road to fulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

We now have a firmer starting base than ever before from which to launch a general attack for fulfilling the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan to be approved by this historic congress.

The great successes attained in the sixth 5-year period constitute in themselves a great victory for the party's economic and social policy. All the efforts of the various imperialist and revisionist enemies to denigrate the true socialist road of the AWP have failed. Everything that has been said by the enemies against our socialist system has been turned into dust and ashes by the great facts of socialist construction in Albania.

On the Directives for the Seventh 5-Year Plan (1981-5) for the Country's Economic and Cultural Development

The drafting of the Seventh 5-Year Plan is the result of a considerable and comprehensive effort which was carried out with the broad and active participation of the working masses in the enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, in the educational, scientific and cultural institutions, the district people's council executive committees and up to the central state and economic organs under the direct guidance of the AWP Central Committee. Socialist democracy was further deepened and socialist planning was raised to a higher level in the course of this work.

It is possible to say with total conviction that the draft plan for the seventh 5-year period is the collegial effort of all the working masses, the cadres and the entire party. This is how socialist democracy is implemented in our country. This is how the masses participate in the administration of the state in our country. But the same principles of socialist democracy are also applied in the realization of the plan, when the masses operate with a high degree of consciousness and creative initiative, under the party's leadership and guided by the general interest.

The considerable work carried out in analyzing and generalizing from the base to the center has been embodied and synthesized in the draft directives for the Seventh 5-Year Plan which, after having been approved by the AWP Central Committee, were returned to the working people in the cities and in the countryside for an even broader popular consultation, for the examination, discussion and further improvement of the plan's figures.

All the working masses and all working collectives participated in the popular discussion on the draft directives, without exception. Some 210,000 people spoke at thousands of meetings and 69,000 suggestions were made, of which about 58 percent were found to be valid and were incorporated in the draft plan, while 23 percent more were left to be examined at a later date.

The popular discussion on the draft directives showed once again that the draft plan is a realistic one and correctly reflects the demands of the objective economic laws of socialism and the party's line and economic policy. At the same time, this great popular discussion, being of a creative and self-critical nature, served to further improve the technical, economic and financial indicators of the plan on the basis of a better knowledge and utilization of internal resources.

In the report of the AWP Central Committee to the congress, Comrade Enver determined the following to be the fundamental task of the Seventh 5-Year Plan:

"The general development of the economy, relying entirely on our forces, on the basis of the deepening of the country's socialist industrialization, the consolidation and intensification of agriculture, the increased effectiveness of the economy, the development of the technical-scientific revolution and the improvement of socialist production

relations, in order to ensure and to gradually raise the material well-being and cultural standard of the working masses and to further strengthen the socialist order and the country's defense potential." (Enver Hoxha, report to the Eighth AWP Congress p 14).

To fulfill this fundamental task, the draft plan for the seventh 5-year period (1981-5) includes the following main indicators for the development of the economy:

1985, compared with 1980

1.	General social product	34-36 percent
2.	General industrial production	36-38 percent
3.	General agricultural production (in the seventh 5-year period, compared with the sixth 5-year period, for the 5 years taken together)	30-32 percent
4.	Capital investments (in the seventh 5-year period, compared with the sixth 5-year period, for the 5 years taken together)	22-24 percent
5.	Total transportation of goods (in ton/kilometers)	34-36 percent
6.	Social labor productivity	12-14 percent
7.	Labor productivity in industry	13-15 percent
8.	Labor productivity in construction	14-16 percent
9.	The national income	35-37 percent
10.	Real income per capita of the population	8-10 percent
11.	Retail trade	22-24 percent
12.	General financial income	34-36 percent
13.	Exports (at current prices)	58-60 percent
14.	Imports (at current prices)	56-58 percent
15.	Housing construction	41-43 percent

The overall profitability of industry in 1985 will be 42 percent, compared with 33 percent in 1980; the overall profitability in agriculture during the seventh 5-year period (for the 5 years taken together) will reach 25 percent, compared with 17 percent in the sixth 5-year period; the accumulation norm will be 31-33 percent, compared with 30 percent during the previous 5-year period.

These are considerable tasks, but their determination has been scientifically argued on the basis of our real possibilities and they are therefore fully feasible. Only more work, organization, discipline and sense of responsibility is required, than in the past.

As Comrade Enver pointed out in the report of the Central Committee delivered here, the draft directives for the seventh 5-year period (1981-5) have their own distinguishing characteristics, the major ones being:

1. The Seventh 5-Year Plan (1981-5) is the first 5-year plan to be implemented solely with our own material and human forces, without any aid or credit from outside. The fulfillment of this plan will ensure a relatively high rate of development in all branches of the economy and cultural sectors, despite the circumstances and conditions of the existence and tightening of the imperialist-revisionist blockade and the deepening of the world economic crisis. From this viewpoint, the Seventh 5-Year Plan is even more magnificent than all previous plans drafted and implemented in our country.

The total volume of social product envisaged in the seventh 5-year period will be equal to the total volume of social product realized in the fourth and fifth 5-year period, taken together (1966-75). Despite the high growth rate of the population in our country, the per capita social product during the seventh 5-year period will increase 21 percent, compared with 12 percent in the previous 5-year period. The national income will rise 35-37 percent and the per capita national income 22 percent; their growth rate will be higher than the rate of increase in the social product, which is one of the most distinguishing features of this plan.

Strict discipline in fulfilling the planned tasks is required to achieve this. This must be well understood by everyone and must penetrate deeply in everyone's consciousness.

Capital investments are envisaged to reach 25 billion leks, which is equal to the general volume of investments achieved during four 5-year periods taken together (1951-70). The foreign currency income from commodity exports will be about twice as much as in the previous 5-year period.

The implementation of these great tasks requires that the entire management work of the party organs and of the state and economic organs be raised to a higher level; it requires the deepening of the struggle against manifestations of bureaucratism and liberalism; it requires that all human efforts be stretched to the limit like never before, it requires perfect organization and better management than hitherto; it requires that the regimen of thrift be strengthened to the highest possible degree; it requires the discovery and maximum utilization of all the internal reserves available in our socialist economy; it requires that production projects be constructed quickly and commissioned on the date stipulated.

2. The further elevation of the degree of processing and valorization of the country's natural health. The party's policy for the country's industrialization is aimed at constantly raising the degree of processing of the country's natural riches. The concrete tasks stipulated in the Seventh 5-Year Plan correspond with this policy.

It was therefore been stipulated that the degree of processing of export commodities should be raised to about 73 percent in 1985 and that the volume of unprocessed export commodities should be reduced to about 27 percent of the total volume of exports.

In the extractive industry, in addition to a massive increase in the physical volume of output, which will reach 17 million tons with regard to only the three major minerals (chrome, copper and ferro-nickel) during the seventh 5-year period, the degree of mineral enrichment will also rise considerably, particularly the enrichment of chrome ore. This will mark a qualitative leap in the valorization of chrome ore, which constitutes a powerful weapon in our hands to smash the blockade and secure strong positions in the world market.

The measures stipulated for the further expansion, consolidation and utilization of the energy base, metallurgy and engineering are of particular importance during the seventh 5-year period with regard to the fuller utilization and valorization of the country's natural resources.

3. The further intensification of the economy and the rapid all-round increase in the effectiveness of social production. This is reflected in the 5-year plan in the dimensions and proportions established for the development of the economy: the more rapid increase of the social product, compared with the natural increase of the population; the more rapid increase in production for society, compared with production destined for personal use; the more rapid increase in the social productivity of labor, compared with the increase in real wages and the real income of the population and so forth. The preservation of these proportions with the strictest rigor is a primary duty for everyone, because this is the only way to ensure the needed continuity of extended socialist reproduction. The preservation of these proportions derives from the objective economic laws, which never forgive a mistake. Comrade Enver teaches us that the laws of the economy are iron-like and, if one fails to know and implement them correctly, they are inexorable; if one fails to look ahead, then the day comes when one finds oneself confronted with surprises and undesirable consequences which, if not tackled, become extremely dangerous. More discipline is therefore required in fulfilling plans.

To preserve the proportions that we have mentioned, it has been stipulated that in 1980, compared with 1975, the social product will increase 34-36 percent, while the natural growth of the population is expected to be about 12 percent; products for society will be 45 percent higher in 1980 than in 1975, while products destined for personal use will be 27 percent higher; social productivity of labor will increase 12-14 percent, while the real per capita income of the population will increase 8-10 percent.

To further deepen the intensification of the economy and to raise the degree of effectiveness of social production, considerable tasks have been stipulated for the seventh 5-year period to increase labor productivity, reduce production and circulation costs,

raise the effectiveness of monetary and material expenditure, and improve the profitability of the economy as a whole, as well as that of its various branches, enterprises, agricultural cooperatives and so forth.

Another important factor in increasing the national income will be the improvement of the proportion between material expenditure and net product, to the latter's benefit. All this will further raise the degree of profitability of the economy, increasing its accumulation power, and will ensure the preservation and the gradual, but guaranteed and stable increase in the people's well-being.

The implementation of these great tasks requires that people fulfill not only the quantitative and qualitative indexes of the plan, but that they also concentrate more on questions pertaining to costs and to the profitability of enterprises.

4. The further strengthening of the material base by our own efforts to realize accumulation and extended socialist reproduction. To successfully fulfill the considerable tasks for the development of the economy and culture during the seventh 5-year period, it is stipulated that the accumulation norm for the 5 years taken together should reach 31-33 percent, compared with about 30 percent in the sixth 5-year period. The preservation of a relatively high accumulation norm is dictated by the material and financial needs to effect investments and capital construction in the branches of material production and in the socio-cultural sectors, to strengthen reserves and to further consolidate the country's defense potential.

One of the most distinguishing characteristics of the seventh 5-year period in the field of accumulation is the great leap that needs to be made without fail in ensuring financial accumulation by using the corresponding material and technical base in order to make it a realistic and effective accumulation. The realization of this facet of accumulation at enterprise, district and departmental level, primarily by their own efforts, requires without fail the fulfillment of all the tasks stipulated in the plan for the production of the means of work, the machinery, the technical equipment, raw and combustible materials, as well as for capital construction, installation, exports and imports. Everyone must be made conscious of the fact that extended reproduction cannot be assured in the stipulated proportions without a rational and completely effective use of the existing material base, on the one hand, and without ensuring the production of machinery, technical equipment and the necessary raw and combustible materials, on the other.

5. The further improvement in socialist production relations. In addition to the implementation of the tasks of the seventh 5-year period, the constant improvement in socialist production relations assumes particular importance to ensure that they always conform with the demands of the production forces not only to prevent them from becoming an obstacle to the development of production forces, but to enable them to play an active role in always opening up new ways to constant development.

In this context, new measures will be adopted during the seventh 5-year period to further increase and strengthen socialist property in both its forms, to improve the relations of distribution and exchange, as well as the forms and methods of the planned management of the economy, to implement the norms of socialist democracy in order to enable the masses to participate as effectively in management and the implementation of planned tasks, as well as to strengthen state control, control by the masses from below, especially worker and peasant control, and party control on the basis of the great principle of democratic centralism.

I. To Deepen Socialist Industrialization

The process of the country's socialist industrialization in the seventh 5-year period will be further deepened. The development of industry, the increase in industrial production and the improvement of its structure will be achieved by relying, primarily, on the fuller and more rational utilization of the country's natural resources, the more effective utilization of existing production capacities, their extension and reconstruction, as well as on the construction of new projects.

The increase in industrial production stipulated for 1985, compared with 1980, will be ensured about 60 percent through the utilization of existing production capacities, about 26 percent through their extension and reconstruction and about 14 percent through the new projects to be constructed and commissioned during the seventh 5-year period.

The increase in industrial production and the improvement in its structure are intended to further strengthen the leading role of industry by ensuring the priority of the development of the production of the means of production and their increased proportion in the general industrial production. Important industrial projects will be built, such as the Koman hydroelectric powerplant, the nickel-cobalt plant, the steel tubes plant, the plant for the production of lubricating oils, some plants for the enrichment of chrome and copper ore and coal; the ferro-chrome plant will be expanded, some new factories will be built for light industry and the food industry; the engineering industry, the chemical industry and the construction materials industry will be expanded, and so forth.

The development of industry according to its various branches during the seventh 5-year period is expected to take place as follows:

	Increase in 1985, compared with 1980
1. Total industrial production.....	36-38 percent
of which:	
The production of the means of production (Group A).....	38-40 percent
The production of consumer commodities.....	33-35 percent
2. Industrial production according to branches:	
The oil industry.....	42-44 percent
The coal industry.....	50-53 percent
The chrome industry.....	77-80 percent
The copper industry.....	49-52 percent
The iron-nickel industry.....	123-128 percent
The electrical industry.....	22-24 percent
The engineering industry.....	43-45 percent
The chemical industry.....	62-65 percent
The construction materials industry.....	20-22 percent
The paper and timber industry.....	9-11 percent
The light industry.....	38-40 percent
The food industry.....	23-25 percent

The proportion of Group A in the total industrial production in 1985 will be 64.8 percent, compared with 64 percent in 1980, while the proportion of Group B will be 35.2 percent, compared with 36 percent in 1980, although the production of consumer commodities will increase about 35 percent.

In the heavy industry sector, priority will be given to the expansion and consolidation of the energy base with the aim of meeting increasingly better the growing needs for electricity, combustibles and other oil byproducts, as well as for fuels for the use of industry itself, other branches of the economy and exports.

Oil extraction in 1985 will increase 58-60 percent, compared with 1980; the production of electricity will rise 16 percent and coal extraction 48 percent. Energy products in 1985 will represent about 43 percent of the total volume of the country's exports.

The increase in the extraction of oil and gas will be ensured from the existing and currently exploited fields, as well as from those that are known and discovered, which will be brought into use. The new fields to be discovered during the years of the seventh 5-year period and the increase in their reserves will serve to consolidate and to guarantee the increase in oil extraction in the coming 5-year period.

Hence the most rational utilization of existing fields on a precise and strict scientific basis, the more widespread use of secondary methods, the considerable increase in the coefficient of oil extraction and the discovery of new fields are the fundamental tasks

confronting the workers and specialists in this branch of great importance to our economy during the current 5-year period.

Considerable measures must also be taken to intensify surveys for new oil and gas-bearing fields in new areas, to strengthen scientific discipline, to raise the quality of geological and geophysical surveys and to raise the effectiveness of the considerable investment and expenditure stipulated for the oil and gas industry. The surveying work must be concentrated primarily in those structures found near existing and known fields, preparing at the same time to extend surveys to other areas and new structures.

Primary importance must be attached to the complex development of geological surveying work on a scientific basis, subjecting it to a broad and fully scientific discussion and to the opinions of the working people to thus raise the coefficient of guarantee in the discovery of oil and gas.

The entire quantity of oil extracted during the seventh 5-year period will be refined in the country, also increasing at the same time the range of by-products and improving their quality.

Very strict measures are required to save fuels, everywhere, in every sector, to save the last drop of fuel, because fuels are gold, even more valuable than gold. The question of saving fuels must be a matter of earnest concern for the party in all its cells and in all its instruments.

These tasks assume even greater political and economic importance when we consider the deep energy crisis that has engulfed the capitalist world, as well as the constant pressure exerted against our country's economy by the imperial-revisionist blockade.

The coal industry must be considered as one of the important branches of our energy industry, both currently and in the future, as a source of combustibles whose proportion in the country's overall energy balance must increase constantly. The coal industry will grow rapidly during the seventh 5-year period and most of its production, around 80 percent, will be secured from a more intensive exploitation of existing mines. All coal mines are confronted with the task of better organizing their work to reduce costs and avoid fluctuations in the workforce.

To raise the decree of effectiveness of coal as a combustible, 40 percent of the extracted output will be enriched, without neglecting, at the same time, the effort that must be made during extraction to reduce losses, thus raising the quality of coal unfailingly.

The thrifty use of coal wherever possible and its use to replace liquid fuels wherever possible remains the number one task in all branches and sectors of the economy. In addition, all consumers must make particular efforts to implement the most effective methods of coal utilization in boilers.

In the context of geological surveys to increase the country's coal reserves, priority must be given to the discovery and exploitation of coking coals. At the same time, we are also confronted with the task of finding new coking methods for the existing types of coal, as well as of increasing coal exports.

As in the past, the development of the electricity generating industry will continue to play an important role in strengthening the country's energy base, giving priority to the production of electricity from hydroelectric plants. In 1985, the electricity produced by hydroelectric powerplants will represent 78 percent of the total output of electricity produced in the country. The "Light of the Party" hydroelectrical powerplant will be put in full use within 1981 and work on the construction of the Koman hydroelectric powerplant will be intensified with the intention of commissioning its first turbine by 1985.

In addition, a good proportion of electricity generating will come from the thermoelectric powerplants, particularly by a better utilization of their production capacities and by increasing the degree of their state of readiness, that they may feed industry and other branches of the national economy, as well as the export sector, without interruption.

Without lessening the solicitude to increase the output of electricity, strict and efficient measures must also be adopted to use electricity with the greatest possible economy, with scientifically-studied and based norms and strict technical control. The concept that "We have plenty of electricity and can therefore use it freely" must be opposed everywhere and on every occasion. Particular importance must be attached to reducing losses in the distributive network in the cities and in the countryside, to the installation of measuring equipment and so forth.

The mineral extraction industry has always been valued by the party as a branch of particular importance for the development of a multibranched industry. The importance of this branch will accrue in the seventh 5-year period because the heavy processing industry, the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgical industry, the chemical industry, the construction material industry and various other industries have been set up and are developing on its foundation. Minerals such as chrome, copper, iron-nickel and so forth have become the daily nourishment of the processing industry and an important source to increase exports.

Compared with 1980, the extraction of chrome ore in 1985 will increase about 29 percent and of copper ore about 53 percent. The extraction of ferro-nickel is to grow 2.5 times. The extraction of other minerals will also increase, such as phosphorites, quartz, dolomites, olivinites, marble, rock salt and so forth. New and valuable minerals such as magnesites, bauxites, alabaster and others will also enter the cycle of economic utilization.

The fulfillment of these tasks is based on a more rational utilization of, primarily, known industrial reserves in the existing mines, as well as on the opening of new mines. Face work will thus double in the current 5 year period, compared to the previous one. The main objective must be to implement the party's directives to secure discovered reserves for 5 years, prepared reserves for 2 years and reserves ready for exploitation for 1 year.

In addition to the utilization of rich mineral reserves, the extraction of poorer-content minerals will be increased in the sixth 5-year period, adopting measures to enrich them on a large scale.

As has been said, great attention will be paid to the enrichment of minerals in the seventh 5-year period. Thus, it is expected that 50 percent of the chrome ore, 78 percent of the copper ore and 43 percent of the ferro-nickel ore extraction will be enriched by 1985. A fuller utilization and the expansion of existing mineral enrichment plant is stipulated for this purpose, as well as the construction of six new enrichment plants.

The increased extraction and degree of enrichment of minerals must be unfailingly accompanied with the adoption of appropriate technical and organizational measures to improve the technology of exploitation and the quality of the extracted minerals, as well as to raise the level of mechanization in the mines. The degree of mechanization in the loading of chrome ore should reach at least 80 percent in 1985 and the mechanization of transportation 100 percent; the respective figures for copper ore should be 70 percent and 90 percent, for ferro-nickel 95 percent and 100 percent, for coal 65 percent and 90 percent, and so forth.

The rapid development of the extraction, enrichment and processing of minerals during the 5-year period and over a longer period also poses important tasks to the geological sector. The working people in this sector must constantly keep at the center of their attention the need to discover and increase industrial and prognostic reserves of copper, copper and ferro-nickel ore, as well as other valuable minerals. In addition, they must attach particular importance to the utilization of the existing material and technical base and to raising the effectiveness of investments made for geological surveys.

The economic effectiveness of the surveying work in the geological sector must be measured not merely in the length of drilling operations, but particularly in the quality and costs of reserves secured for every meter drilled. Advanced scientific

methods must be used for this purpose and complex geological studies must be carried out. Geological surveys must be extended to discover minerals not only in the known regions, but also in regions that have not yet been surveyed and in greater depths than those reached so far.

Ferrous metallurgy is a new branch of our heavy processing industry. It is also a very complicated branch, but with great development prospects. Ferrous metallurgy is one of the major factors in extending and raising the degree of the domestic processing of minerals. It is therefore stipulated that its production will be increased in the sixth 5-year period and that its production structure be extended with new varieties of products, raising the degree of scientific and technical discipline, as well as the management discipline and the discipline in the organization of work and production. The construction of new metallurgical factories and plants will increase the range of its products, thus further strengthening our country's independence. The increased effectiveness and profitability of the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine must remain at the center of attention of the party organization and all metallurgists.

Compared with 1975, the production of ferro-chrome will triple by 1985, through better utilization of the production capabilities set up in the recent years of the sixth 5-year period and through their expansion.

The nonferrous metallurgy will also develop mainly on the basis of a fuller utilization of existing capacities. The production of copper blister is expected to rise 28 percent in 1985, compared with 1980. The adoption of further technical and organizational measures to increase the coefficient of the recovery of copper from the ore and the complex utilization of all its accompanying elements remains an important task in this branch.

The engineering industry will continue to ensure the maintenance and normal functioning of the existing machinery and technical equipment in all branches of the national economy. The production of spare parts will be increased 20 percent for this purpose, while their recycling will be increased 54-56 percent.

In addition to this, a new step forward will be made in the engineering industry in the designing and production of machinery and technical equipment, to increasingly better meet the needs of the economy for the expansion and reconstruction of existing productive capacities, to complete the construction of new projects entirely by our own efforts and to raise the degree of mechanization in labor processes. The sixth 5-year period will be decisive in the maturing of the machine-building industry in our country. The production of machinery and equipment in 1985 will increase 56-58 percent, compared with 1980.

During the seventh 5-year period the engineering industry must also make a bigger contribution in increasing the production of consumer commodities, particularly the production of household goods such as refrigerators, washing machines, pots and pans and other small metallic items.

The more complete and better utilization of metal-cutting machinery and the training and constant qualification of the workers and the engineering and technical cadres must be considered as the largest reserve available in the engineering industry to raise production. The further deepening of the technical-scientific revolution, the broader application of specialization, cooperation, standardization and unification of the larger spare parts and the preparation on time and with high quality of technological and construction designs for machinery and equipment will be the major roads followed by the engineering industry to fulfill the tasks stipulated for the seventh 5-year period, to effect savings in the use of steels and other metals and to considerably improve the quality of products and commodities.

The chemical industry will increase both its production and the range of its products. It will increasingly better meet the needs of agriculture for chemical fertilizers, particularly phosphatic fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides and so forth. The production of articles most needed by the economy, such as calcinated soda, caustic soda, PVC, metallurgical coke, sulphuric acid, detergents and so forth will also increase.

It is the duty of the working people in this branch of industry and in the scientific and experimental institutions to master and produce new chemical products as soon as possible in order to limit or completely eliminate their importation.

The construction materials industry, constituting the main base of capital construction, will be further consolidated in the seventh 5-year period to meet the housing needs of the population. This will be done primarily on the basis of a more efficient utilization of existing production capacities and through the construction of new cement factories and brickyards to better meet the needs of the economy and of the people and to reduce transportation distances.

Some of the expected increases in the production of this branch of industry in 1985, compared with 1980, are as follows: the production of drainage tubes will increase three-fold, the production of hydro-sanitary equipment 70 percent, the production of tiles 64 percent, bricks of various types 26 percent, the production of cement is to increase 7 percent, limestone 45 percent and so forth.

The construction materials industry is confronted with the essential task of radically improving the quality of its products and of increasing the range of new and lighter construction materials, and reducing costs. A radical change is needed in this direction to reduce the general cost of capital construction in the various branches of the economy and socio-cultural sectors.

The timber and paper industry will be further developed, always considering the party's orientation that timber must be saved and replaced with other materials such as fibre boards, metals, glass and so forth. In addition, to improve the degree of utilization of timber, and particularly to raise the coefficient of its useful utilization, both in cutting and in processing, measures will be adopted to perfect the production technology, to improve the quality of paper and to reduce wastage.

The branches of industry producing consumer commodities occupy an important place and a considerable proportion in the general development of industry during the current 5-year period. The production of consumer commodities during this 5-year period is expected to rise more rapidly than in the previous one. This is done to better meet the ever growing needs of the population with foodstuffs and industrial commodities.

The production of some main consumer articles will increase as follows: edible fats 47 percent, cheeses 90 percent, pasta 31 percent, sugar 41 percent, linen 23 percent, fabrics 28 percent (fabrics with a terital mixture will be tripled), readymade garments 30 percent, knitwear 31 percent, socks 37 percent, footwear 31 percent and so forth.

Not only will existing capacities be utilized more efficiently for this purpose, but there will also be numerous reconstructions and technological improvements, particularly in the textile industry, the footwear industry and so forth, and introducing more polyester fibers and other synthetic materials.

The workers in the food industry must make constant efforts to further strengthen and extend stable connections between industry and agriculture. The total and timely absorption of agricultural and livestock products from the countryside must be their major task in increasing the quantity of processed foodstuffs, in reducing wastage of raw materials and technological wastage. The increase and improvement in the industrial processing of some articles like fish, meat and milk and their better preservation, as well as their increased consumption in an unprocessed form, must be the main object of the effort of the workers in this sector.

The working people in the branches of industry producing consumer goods are required to make a real revolution in the variety and quality of their products, in reducing costs and in raising profitability, in increasing the number of small and very small items, as well as in the packaging and labeling of goods. More initiative and creative spirit is required of them to produce good and cheap products, to improve production technologies, to use more agile forms of production organization allowing for rapid changes in technologies, the quantity and variety of products and so forth, in accordance with the possibilities and the evolution in the demands of the working people in the cities and the countryside.

The workers in the light industry and food industry must program and implement organizational, technological and economic measures which will lead unfailingly to a radical improvement in their entire effort to produce consumer commodities, to constantly increase varieties and introduce new designs, models, colors, sizes and so forth. It is necessary to understanding deeply and correctly that the successful fulfillment of all the tasks confronting the light and food industry in the seventh 5-year period is directly related to meeting the needs of the population, to immediately overcoming that disharmony, no matter how partial, that is observed between the production of consumer goods and the growing demands and purchasing power of the people.

As a result of the objectives stipulated for the development of industry in the seventh 5-year period, the country's socialist industrialization will experience a further and better development. The achievement of these objectives confronts particularly the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Industry and Mines, the Ministry of Light and Food Industry, but also all the other ministries, as well as the party organs and the mass organizations and all the workers and specialists in all branches, with the task of fulfilling the plan in all its indexes, in quantity and quality and without fail. This requires a better organized and more persistent struggle against globalism, against manifestations of bureaucratism and liberalism and against unilateralism and superficiality in management. This also requires the full mobilization of all the creative capacities and talents of the masses, that organization be perfected, discipline tightened and that the sense of individual and collective responsibility be raised from the base to the center.

II. The Further Consolidation and Intensification of Agriculture

As always, agriculture remains the base of our national economy in the seventh 5-year period. It is the base on which depends the rapid development of the economy as a whole and the increased effectiveness of the social product. The task of the agricultural sector in the 5-year period is to provide about 35 percent of the total national income.

The implementation of the tasks set out for the development of agriculture will make it possible to better meet the needs of the people and of the economy with agricultural and livestock products, to strengthen reserves in grains and to reduce the importation of certain foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials.

The draft directives for the Seventh 5-Year Plan stipulate that, compared with the previous 5-year period, agricultural production for the 5 years taken together will increase 30-32 percent, at an average annual rate of 5.8 percent. The successful fulfillment of this task will be achieved by raising the intensification of agriculture and its economic effectiveness to a new and higher level and by further improving socialist relations in the countryside.

What characterizes the degree of the intensification of agriculture to be attained in the Seventh 5-year period is the fact that 90 percent of all the increase in the overall agricultural output will be ensured from increased yields of field crops and increased livestock productivity; as far as bread grains, rice, cotton, sugarbeets and some other crops are concerned, the entire increase in production will be achieved solely from increased yields.

In the context of the task to increase overall agricultural production, the main objective is to give priority particularly to bread grains and other field crops. To attain this objective, it is stipulated that, compared with the previous 5-year period, the production of field crops in the seventh 5-year period, for the 5 years taken together, will increase 38 percent.

To ensure this increase in production, it is stipulated that the following average yields are to be ensured nationwide: 32 quintals of wheat per hectare, of which over 40 quintals per hectare in the lowlands and plains, over 30 quintals per hectare in the hilly areas and over 20 quintals per hectare in the mountainous areas; corn yields will be: 48 quintals per hectare, of which over 60 quintals per hectare in the plains and in irrigated fields, over 38 quintals per hectare in the hilly areas and over 25 quintals per hectare in the mountains; rice yields will be 46 quintals per hectare; the average cotton yield will be 17 quintals per hectare; and the sugarbeet yield 440 quintals per hectare.

To achieve these yields, measures will be adopted to ensure a better distribution of grain producing areas among the districts and within each district in order to avoid to the largest extent possible the sowing of wheat after a wheat crop, particularly in the hilly and mountainous areas and to improve agricultural circulation. Corn is to be grown only in irrigated fields.

Further steps are envisaged in the seventh 5-year period with regard to the concentration of the production of industrial crops according to districts, according to agricultural cooperatives and enterprises, as well as within them, and according to sectors and brigades. In addition, the very valuable experience of the higher type cooperative of Plase for the scientifically-based circulation of crops will be generalized in the country's lowland areas. Thus, 70 percent of the sunflower crop will be concentrated in six districts, 95 percent of the cotton crop will be concentrated in 4 districts and half the tobacco crop will be concentrated in three districts.

Another important factor which will play a great role in raising the degree of intensification of field crops will be the increasingly higher degree of utilization of selected seeds. It is stipulated that 80 percent of the wheat acreage will be sown with elite seeds of first and second reproduction by 1985, while the entire corn acreage will be sown with high-yield and protein-rich hybrid seeds. Important measures will also be adopted to use high-yield selected seeds on the acreage to be sown with industrial crops, the objective being to raise the oil content in sunflowers, the sugar content in sugarbeets, to improve the quality of tobacco and so forth.

The intensification of our agriculture has been and is indivisible from the elevation of the degree of mechanization of labor and production. Our agriculture now has a relatively good material and technical base. The task is to adopt all necessary measures during the seventh 5-year period to achieve the fullest, the most rational and most effective utilization of this base. In addition, agriculture will be supplied new and modern machinery and equipment. This will make it possible to move on to the complex mechanization of certain processes and production. Thus, in 1985, complex mechanization will be achieved in over one-third of the total acreage sown with corn, securing high yields from this acreage, of no less than 70 quintals per hectare. Over the entire corn acreage in the area stipulated for intensification, as is proposed by the AWP Central Committee, corn will be sown by mechanzed units, according to the experience of the Vrine agricultural enterprise in Sarande District, to ensure high yields.

It has by now been established that owing to our country's climatic conditions, it is impossible to deepen the intensification of agricultural production any further without increasing the acreage under irrigation and without applying scientific irrigation methods. It is therefore stipulated that the acreage under irrigation will be extended to an additional 51,000 hectares during the seventh 5-year period, and the irrigation capacity will thus reach 58 percent of the arable land. Irrigation by spraying methods will be extended to double the present acreage.

A considerable, constant and persistent effort to ensure high yields in field crops is required to increase the quantity of organic fertilizers and to improve their processing, as well as to utilize chemical fertilizers more effectively on this basis. The quantity of organic fertilizers is to increase this 5-year period, while the quantity of chemical fertilizers will reach 174 kilograms of active substance per hectare.

The party has also stipulated considerable tasks in the draft directives for the seventh 5-year period to increase the yields of the potato crop and vegetables. This will be achieved, in addition to other measures, through the implementation of further measures to concentrate production in particular sectors and brigades, as well as through the extension of the acreage irrigated through spraying methods. In addition, hundreds of hectares more will be covered by greenhouses of all types to increase the quantity of early and late products. By 1975, it is expected that 20 percent of the vegetable crop will be produced in these greenhouses.

The securing of the fodder base and husbandry are the key problems to ensure the increased production and productivity in the livestock sector during the seventh 5-year period. The draft directives of the new 5-year period stipulate that the total livestock

production, compared with the sixth 5-year period and for the 5 years taken together, will rise 25 percent. Compared with 1980, the production of meat in 1985 is expected to increase 53-55 percent, milk production will increase 30-32 percent, the production of wool will rise 34-36 percent, the production of eggs is to increase 50-52 percent and so forth. The successful completion of these tasks will be achieved mainly by raising the productivity of the livestock sector.

The measures to be adopted for a radical change in extending and consolidating the fodder base of the livestock sector by increasing the yields of forage crops is the decisive factor in fulfilling this task. This must be considered to be one of the most important tasks and must be resolved without fail in the current 5-year period. To achieve this, the draft directives stipulate that the yields of first forage crops are to be doubled, achieving average yields of 70 quintals of fodder units per hectare. The acreage of forage crops is to be expanded a further 28,000 hectares. In addition, it is expected that the acreage sown with secondary forage crops will increase 50 percent in 1985, compared with 1980. A great step forward will also be made in the seventh 5-year period to increase silaged fodder, particularly corn stalks and sorghum. The quantity of silaged fodder is expected to double in 1985, compared with 1980. New factories and production lines will be constructed to produce balanced fodder.

The construction of 26 new livestock complexes is of particular importance in raising the production of meat and eggs. Of these, 17 will be used for the industrial production of beef, pork, mutton and turkey meat. Measures will also be adopted to improve work in the agricultural enterprises and cooperatives where meat production will be concentrated.

Good livestock husbandry to improve breeds and increase stocks has been and remains the main task of the working people in the livestock-raising sector and is an essential prerequisite in raising the degree of its intensification. In 1985, purebred and improved herds will account for 90 percent of all cattle and 80 percent of all sheep. In addition, selected goat herds will be formed in the agricultural cooperatives. Breed improvements will also be carried out in pigs, poultry and horses.

Considerable tasks have been stipulated to increase the number of oxen and horses to increase live traction power and transportation facilities in agricultural enterprises and cooperatives.

The successful solution of the problem of securing the fodder base and good husbandry in the livestock sector during the current 5-year period also requires great care in confronting the tasks arising from the herding together of the private livestock of cooperativists. The Ministry of Agriculture, the people's council executive committees and, particularly, the agricultural cooperatives must consider this great action of considerable ideopolitical, economic and social importance with the greatest earnestness possible. They must adopt all the necessary measures to secure the feeding and the stabling of these herds in such a way that their productivity is not only preserved, but also increased. On this basis and on the basis of all the other measures that have been stipulated in the field of distribution, the families of cooperativists must be guaranteed regular supplies of milk and other livestock products throughout the year in accordance with the criteria determined by the will of the cooperativists themselves.

The measures to be adopted, as Comrade Enver proposed in his report, for the special intensification of production in the lowland areas of Fier, Lushnje, Berat, Elbasan, Durres and Tirana Districts, will play a particular role in further raising the degree of intensification of our agriculture. The lowland areas of these districts alone will provide 22-23 percent of all grain production, about 90 percent of the cotton, 32-36 of the milk and vegetables produced and 28-30 percent of all the meat produced in the country during the 5-year period. However, the intensification of agriculture during the seventh 5-year period will also be extended in the Korce Plain, the major direction here being production of grains, sugarbeets, potatoes, milk and meat. Later on, in the eighth 5-year period, this action will be extended in all other lowland areas of the republic.

The implementation of the measures stipulated for the further intensification of the lowland area will lead not only to increased production, but also to the increased effectiveness of the investment and expenditure in agriculture and to the increased net income of agricultural cooperatives and society.

The implementation of this party directive over a vast area requires increased solicitude and a further improvement in the organizational and management work of the party organs and organizations and of the state and economic organs at the base and at the center. It also requires that the investments and other financial assets allocated for the intensification of this area in the 5-year plan be used with the highest possible effectiveness.

In addition to the other measures adopted to implement the tasks arising in increasing agricultural production, new and large reservoirs will be constructed at Vlashuk in Lushnje District, Nderfushe in Shkoder District, Paskuqan in Tirana District, Janjar in Sarande District and so forth. The Gjanc reservoir in Korce District will be reconstructed to increase its irrigation capacity, which will also include a large free-flow spray irrigation system; there will be reconstruction of some large reclamation projects to improve drainage and irrigation, as in Maliq, the Vjose-Fier grand canal and so forth. New irrigation projects will be constructed in every district, measures will be adopted to landscape and improve the soil and so forth. Special attention will be devoted to the intensification of the lowland areas in Fier, Lushnje, Durres, Tirana and Korce Districts; intensification will be extended to other areas; and particular care will be taken also for the development of agriculture in the mountain areas.

In the horticultural sector, priority will be given during the seventh 5-year period to filling any gaps in the existing fruit tree, olive and citrus plantations, planting about 93 percent of new trees for this purpose. In addition, about 6,000 hectares more will be planted, including 3,600 hectares of vineyards.

Compared with 1980, it is expected that the number of fruit-bearing trees in 1985 will be 41 percent higher, citrus trees 47 percent higher, and olive trees 33 percent more; and 40 percent more vines in the vineyards. Devoting particular care to services, the production of fruit in the seventh 5-year period, compared with the previous one, is expected to increase 38-40 percent, the production of citrus 43-45 percent, the production of grapes 42-44 percent and the production of olives 68-70 percent, for the 5 years taken together.

Considerable measures will be adopted to raise the effectiveness of investments and agricultural credits in the horticultural sector, ensuring the rapid development of production and the improved treatment and administration of products. This must be the main task of the working people in this sector, which must be achieved, primarily by increasing the care in servicing the fruit tree plantations before moving on to their extension and the creation of new plantations. The agricultural, planning, financial and banking organs, as well as the district people's council executive committees, must show greater care in raising the economic effectiveness and profitability of this important branch of agriculture, in which considerable shortcomings and weaknesses have been observed in the past.

The draft plan for the seventh 5-year period stipulates important tasks for the development of forests and their rational and complex utilization in order to achieve a balance between cutting and the natural growth of the forests. The tasks set out for afforestation, the improvement of forests and so forth must be considered as the minimal limits that must be fulfilled and overfulfilled by the forestry enterprises and the districts.

The work that has been started to place the preservation, protection and utilization of forests on a more scientific basis must continue to ensure the complex development of forestry, adopting new measures to ensure effective planting of new trees, eliminate the causes of damage to forests and so forth. The utilization of ancilliary products must be increased and greater care be taken to increase the stock of game in the forests.

In the context of implementing the great tasks confronting the agricultural sector, particular care should be devoted to the soil itself, this being the main and irreplaceable factor of agricultural production. The people have defended the soil with their blood, they have cultivated it and increased its fertility through hard work. We must preserve, increase and constantly enrich agricultural land in the interest of increasing agricultural and livestock production, of improving the supply of the population and of increasing exports. An end must be put to the misuse of agricultural land as a result of construction that is not based on economic criteria, by the state organs as well as by the cooperativists themselves, and the criteria established to protect agricultural land must be strictly applied.

A further 26,000 hectares of new land will be reclaimed during the 5-year period. It is also stipulated that large areas of self-impregnated land be reclaimed within the next 4 or 5 years, transforming them into highly fertile agricultural land and centers for the development of livestock-raising complexes. The landscaping and improvement of the soil, the extension of the drainage network, the protection of the soil against erosion and the improvement of irrigation and drainage projects are some of the important tasks in increasing agricultural and livestock production.

The fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks to increase agricultural and livestock production, for the further intensification of agriculture and to raise the economic effectiveness of labor depend, primarily, on the radical improvement of the organizational, management and control work of the Ministry of Agriculture, the people's council executive committees and the cadres and working people in the agricultural sector, as well as on the leadership role of the party organs and organizations. Particular care should be taken in organizing the work at brigade level, where the efforts and control measures must be centered, with regard to production itself and its documentation.

The party organizations, the agricultural enterprises and the boards of the agricultural cooperatives must better appreciate the agricultural specialists. We now have an entire army of cadres and specialists and distinguished workers and cooperatives who are masters of production. With their knowledge and abilities they represent the decisive factor in implementing science in production. Therefore, as the party instructs us, the specialists should be listened to carefully, supported and assisted.

All enterprises, institutions and state and economic organs, whether in the production or service sectors, are confronted with important tasks for the development, intensification and modernization of agriculture. These tasks must not be considered to be optional, but must be carried out with priority at all times.

Particularly the Ministry of Industry and Mines, but also other dependent departments and enterprises, must fulfill at all times their tasks concerning the production of spare parts, tools, machinery and equipment for agriculture, opposing manifestations of globalism. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Industry and Mines should seriously consider and work for the mechanization of those processes requiring more labor and being more difficult and complicated. The mechanization of the process of draining agricultural land and of digging irrigation and drainage ditches, in particular, must be extended in the first years of the current 5-year period.

The AWP Central Committee is convinced that all communists, workers, specialists and cadres in the agricultural sector will raise their revolutionary spirit and fervor under the leadership of the party organizations to complete all tasks stipulated in the directives for the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the further development and intensification of our socialist agriculture.

III. The Expansion of Investments and Capital Construction

The rapid development of production forces and the expansion of the sociocultural sector in the seventh 5-year period are based on a large program of investments and capital construction. The volume of investments for the 5 years taken together, compared with the previous 5-year period, will increase 22-24 percent. This is another reflection of the consolidation of our socialist economy and its investment and construction capacities, relying entirely on its own forces.

The distinguishing characteristic of the investments and capital construction to be effected in the seventh 5-year period is the achievement of a qualitative elevation of the entire work that has been carried out to raise their economic effectiveness. This is reflected in the improvement that has taken place in the priority distribution of investments in the production sector, compared with the sociocultural sector; in the large increase in the number of projects that will be expanded and reconstructed without interrupting production; in improving the proportion between investments and construction which are commissioned and those that remain incomplete; in the considerable reduction of costs during the designing stage as well as in the process of carrying out the construction and installation work.

Investments in the sphere of material production will constitute 83 percent of all investments during the seventh 5-year period, compared with 77 percent in the previous one; while investments in the nonproductive sphere will be 17 percent, compared with 23 percent. This constitutes an important step in the direction of the rational utilization of the assets of socialist accumulation, raising the degree of priority in the production sphere, without underrating investments in the nonproductive sphere, because the activity of the latter is, after all, in the service of the well-being of the people in our country; it is connected with the productive sphere and drives it forward.

The distribution of investments according to the branches of the economy is as follows:

	The Sixth 5-Year Period	The Seventh 5-Year Period
For Industry	42.2 percent	45.6 percent
For Agriculture	25.3 percent	28.7 percent
For Transportation and Communications	7.0 percent	6.8 percent
For Education, Culture and Health	2.4 percent	2.7 percent
For Housing and Communal Services	7.0 percent	7.6 percent
For Other Sectors	16.1 percent	8.6 percent

Considerable improvements are thus made in the structure of investments in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, giving priority to investments directed for the development and intensification of industry and agriculture, which, taken together, will account for about 74 percent of all investments, without neglecting other sectors.

In the industrial sector priority will be given to investments in the oil industry, the extraction and enrichment of minerals, the metallurgical industry, the electricl industry, the chemical industry and so forth, where the overwhelming mass of funds will be directed. The further development of the light industry and food industry will take up 59 percent more funds than in the previous 5-year period.

In the agricultural sector, considerable investments will be made, as has been said, for the construction of new irrigation projects; to increase the capacity of existing irrigation projects and so forth. State investments in the agricultural sector will be about 46 percent higher than in the previous 5-year period. The proportion and the role of the investments to be made by the agricultural cooperatives themselves through their own means will also increase.

In determining the priority of investments, great attention will be paid to investments for the purpose of reconstruction and the expansion of existing production capacities ensuring higher economic effectiveness and a more rapid and greater utilization of production capacities. Experience and calculations have shown that the entire production increase secured through reconstruction and the extension of existing capacities require 34-40 percent fewer investment than it would require to achieve the same increase through the construction of new projects.

The draft directives stipulate considerable tasks in reducing the construction schedules and in the stage by stage commissioning of projects: Over 90 percent of the capital investment funds will be utilized within the seventh 5-year period.

The full implementation of the investment and capital construction program requires that the Ministry of Construction and all other investing ministries, all state and economic organs and all party organs and organizations should radically improve their organizational and management work in this field of great importance to the national economy.

The investors, designers and builders are confronted with the task of carrying out more profound studies concerning the essentialness and profitability of projects, in determining the most optimal variants and the most advanced production technologies, resolving these problems by applying a strict regimen of thrift.

Very great efforts must be made by designers to provide simpler and more functional designs, to save funds, to reduce volumes of construction and to use land more rationally by building vertically.

Every project is to be studied and designed in a multitude variants, each of which is to be regularly subjected to the judgment, analysis and control with the participation of the best designing, construction, technological, economical and financial specialists in order to choose the best variant from every viewpoint. The established design and construction norms and regulations should be applied strictly and the funds approved for every project should not be exceeded.

The large increase in investments and in the number of projects must be met through a better organization and management of the work. The state planning commission, the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Finance and the other ministries must study and determine new schedules of limitation for the construction of similar or approximately similar projects and these schedules must be strictly respected.

Stronger measures must also be adopted to make more rational use of the large stock of existing machinery and equipment and to further raise the degree of mechanization of the work through the domestic production of construction machinery and equipment making for higher productivity and reduced construction costs.

The implementation of tasks in the field of investments and constructions requires that the coordination between investors, designers and builders should be raised to a higher degree, that they should respect their mutual commitments and that they should strengthen mutual control. Investors must raise the degree of their responsibility for their investments and tighten their control over the designing, construction and financing of projects.

The successful implementation of the investment and capital construction program assumes particular importance in preserving the country's high rate of development in this seventh 5-year period and in the more distant future. This must be understood profoundly and kept under consideration by all investors and builders.

IV. The Development of Transportation and Post-Telecommunications

The draft directives for the seventh 5-year period stipulate considerable tasks in the further consolidation of the transportation sector, that it may better meet the needs of the country's socioeconomic development, priority being given to railroad transportation. The total volume of commodity transportation in 1985 will increase 34-36 percent, compared with 1980, while railroad transportation will nearly double and account for 47 percent of all the volume of goods to be transported by the enterprises of the Ministry of Communications system.

To implement these tasks in the railroad transportation sector, measures must be adopted for a better coordination with the other means of transportation, to strengthen discipline in the movement of commodities, to speed up the movement of trains and railroad stock, to raise the degree of mechanization in loading and unloading operations and, particularly, to reduce the length of time in which goods remain in stations, transit points and so forth.

The Lezhe-Shkoder-Han I Hoti (on the border) railroad and the Fier-Vlore railroad will be completed during the seventh 5-year period; the existing network will be extended with secondary and branch lines to industrial and production centers; and warehousing facilities in stations will also be expanded.

Road transportation will increase 18 percent in 1985, compared with 1980, 31 percent of which by means of trailers. The implementation of these tasks will be achieved by adopting measures to improve the coefficient of the utilization of trucks and trailers, by reducing repair schedules and by improving the quality of repairs. The road network will be improved. Particular efforts must be made to better use the stock of vehicles in the other sectors of the economy, improving the utilization indexes and raising the degree of concentration.

The draft directives stipulate a greater use of cable cars, particularly in forestry, mining, the construction materials industry and so forth, as well as a better utilization of rivers and the artificial lakes of hydropower plants in the transportation of commodities.

Internal and external sea transportation will also be further developed during the seventh 5-year period, its volume increasing respectively 23 percent and 17 percent in 1985, compared with 1980. Our merchant fleet will be further strengthened with ships of varying tonnage to be constructed in our own shipyards.

To better meet the needs for the movement of passengers, particularly in commuting to and from work, it is expected that the volume of passenger transportation in 1985 will increase 36 percent in the railroad sector and about 27 percent in the road sector, compared with 1980.

The Ministry of Communications and all the other ministries which have transportation stock, as well as their dependent enterprises and the district people's council executive committees are to adopt all-round measures to further tighten discipline at work in the movement and utilization of stock, to raise the degree of mechanization in loading and unloading operations, to eliminate parallel movements of vehicles with the railroads and to tighten contractual discipline. This also requires that coordination with producers and consumers be strengthened to ensure the flow of commodities in the quantity required, on time and with high quality.

The post-telecommunications services will also be further developed during the current 5-year period. The people working in this sector are confronted with considerable tasks in extending and improving the network, its state of readiness and in providing a rapid and cultured service to the population.

V. The Expansion of Foreign Trade

The increase in production and the improvements in its structure have created the possibility of further expanding our foreign trade. The volume of exports in 1985, compared with 1980, will increase 58-60 percent, while imports will rise 56-58 percent. This will make it possible to ensure an active balance in our trade also during this 5-year period.

Further improvements are expected to be made in the structure of exports. The export of finished or semifinished products will occupy about three quarters of the total volume of exports in 1985. In addition to the export of traditional commodities, a number of new articles will also be exported, such as metallic nickel, cobalt salts, quartz, dolomite, bauxite and so forth.

In the conditions of the deep economic and financial crisis in the capitalist world, when competition has become particularly exacerbated, it is impossible to carry out foreign trade and to break through in the world market without a perceptible improvement in the quality of exported commodities. It is precisely for this reason that the Ministry of Foreign Trade and its dependent organs must adopt measures to radically improve the quality, packaging, labelling and marketing of our export commodities, particularly mineral exports and those of the light and food industry.

On the basis of the possibilities created by our exports and the needs arising from the development of the economy and culture, the volume and structure of imports have also been determined and these must be considered to be the maximal possible limit. Within these limits, we are contronted with the task of adopting measures everywhere to ensure

the thrifty utilization of imported materials, to further reduce the norms for their use without damaging quality and to replace imported materials with those produced in the country. Measures must be adopted within this 5-year period not to import any machinery or equipment that can be produced in the country and without first ensuring that the existing stocks are fully utilized.

The fulfillment of tasks in increasing exports and reducing imports must be the object of a constant effort and must be followed up with a high sense of responsibility by the party organs and organizations, and the state and economic organs. The fulfillment of a considerable number of tasks in the various branches of the economy and in the socio-cultural sector also depends on this. The party therefore stresses forcefully that the tasks stipulated for the export plan must be fulfilled without fail in quantity, quality and on time.

The foreign trade organs confronted with the task of further improving their work in fulfilling plans and in further raising the effectiveness of imports and exports; they must exert a greater influence on producers to implement contracts with high quality and on time; they must pay great attention to import machinery and materials on time and in accordance with the specifications of consumers. Particular care must be shown to the importing of machinery and equipment required for the new projects and for those that will be reconstructed. All imported goods must be more rigorously examined and their quality checked, and the foreign trade organs must be persistent in ensuring that foreign trade partners, too, carry out their obligations in accordance with agreed contracts. On their side, our foreign trade organs must always be correct with their foreign partners.

The implementation of these considerable tasks requires serious efforts in the further training and qualification of the people working in the foreign trade sector.

VI. The Elevation of the Material Well-Being of the People

The draft directives of the Seventh 5-Year Plan are permeated throughout with the party's lofty aim to improve the material and cultural standards of the people, to further narrow the differences between the cities and the countryside and between mental and physical work and to further improve the working conditions of the people.

On the basis of the possibilities created by the development of the national economy, the Seventh 5-Year Plan guarantees the level attained and further elevates the material and cultural well-being of the people. This is reflected in a general manner in the increase in the national income and in its distribution and final use. The consumption fund is expected to increase 21 percent in 1985, compared with 1980, or nearly twice as much as the population growth rate.

In accordance with the course followed by the party to further raise the well-being of the working people, particular attention will be paid in the seventh 5-year period, too, to the employment of all able-bodied people, priority being given to the sphere of material production. In addition to this, the policy of guaranteeing the stability of prices and the increased purchasing power of the people and of the currency will continue to be followed.

The monetary income of the population in 1985, compared with 1980, will increase 31 percent, while the social consumption fund will increase 26.3 percent. Consequently, the real per capita income of the population will rise 8-10 percent. The AWP Central Committee believes that in the existing conditions, such an increase is reasonable.

The population will be supplied with more goods from the trade sector and the agricultural cooperatives and the quantity and quality of services will also improve. Retail trade in the state sector will increase 22-24 percent. The supply of foodstuffs and industrial goods for the population during the seventh 5-year period will increase as follows: 33 percent more meat, 2.5 times more fish, 27 percent more edible fats, 19 percent more milk, 58 percent more potatoes, 45 percent more vegetables, 23 percent more fabrics, 32 percent more tiles and bricks and so forth.

The internal trade organs are confronted with the task of better studying the needs of the population for various commodities and the dynamic of demands according to districts, areas and structure. They must improve services and the administration of goods; they must exert greater influence on producers to improve the quality of goods and to increase their variety. In addition, together with the finance and banking organs, they must study better the laws of monetary circulation and other economic laws to raise the scientific level of planning monetary circulation and accelerate it. Care must be taken to cover the purchasing power of the population not only comprehensively, but also in accordance with the structure of demands for goods and services.

Agricultural products must never be allowed to go bad or to be misued, they must be absorbed and used in good time by the appropriate organs. The Ministry of Internal Trade, its dependent organs, the district people's council executive committees, the village councils and the agricultural organs, particularly the boards of agricultural cooperatives, must adopt special measures to ensure the regular supply of the villagers with agricultural products, particularly now that the private livestock of the personal plots of cooperativists is being herded together.

The draft directives stipulate measures of considerable importance for the rapid development of the communal economy, particularly repairs and services to the population, to better meet their needs and to ensure the fulfillment of the tasks in this sector to cover the purchasing power of the population. Compared with 1980, services and custom-made work for the population are expected to increase 45-47 percent in 1985, or 3.5 times more quickly than the population growth rate. Communal services in the villages, to be carried out by the agricultural cooperatives themselves, will increase 80-84 percent. The communal service enterprises will further extend their services in the villages, increasing the number of units and qualified workers.

Considerable investments will be made to improve housing conditions. About 50,000 apartments will be built by the state and through voluntary work during the seventh 5-year period, while about 30,000 houses will be built by the cooperativists themselves, with their own assets. More villages will be supplied with potable water and new aquaducts will be built to better supply the needs of the urban population. The economic organs of the appropriate sectors must adopt measures to secure industrial water supplies not from the potable water of the cities, but from separate sources.

A rapid increase in the production of handicraft consumer goods will be ensured this seventh 5-year period by the communal enterprises, particularly small and very small items, to meet the demands of the population, but also for export, making wider use of local materials and industrial waste. The production of such items in 1985 is expected to double, compared with 1980.

The Ministry of Communal Economy, the district people's council executive committees and all the people working in the communal enterprises are confronted with considerable tasks to raise the level of organization and management, to effect a radical change in the quality of their work, to raise the culture of their services, to train capable specialists in this sector and to concentrate these services in specialized ateliers. Stronger measures must be adopted to better administer socialist property and to strengthen discipline and control at work in order to improve quality, reduce costs and bar the way to alien manifestations.

In implementing the tasks raised by the party to protect the wealth of the people, the attention of the organs of the medical service and particularly the ambulatory and urgent-aid service, will be concentrated as hitherto, on the extension of prophylactic work and on raising the level of medical services. The work to discover, prevent and cure the more widespread diseases and to reduce sick leave will be improved. Particular attention will be devoted to the preventive medical service for mothers and children, particularly in the countryside. Scientific work pertaining to precise diagnostication and rapid and effective curing will be deepened in all medical institutions.

Important measure will be adopted to protect the environment against pollution and to further raise the role of medical propaganda in protecting the health of the people.

VII. The Development of Education, Culture and Science

Education, culture and science will be further developed and expanded during the seventh 5-year period. Sixty percent of children in the respective age group will be absorbed in pre-school education. The number of full-time pupils in secondary schools will increase 46 percent and the number of students in the higher schools 24 percent.

The further deepening of the revolutionization of our schools on the basis of learning, production work and physical and military training, the wider application of scientific knowledge and the promotion of pedagogical and scientific thinking in our country confront our schools with important tasks in raising its work to a higher level to train the school-going youth to be ideologically clear-sighted and resolute, scientifically capable, physically strong and militarily trained.

The country's future development requires that the appropriate ministries, the Ministry of Education and Culture and the State Planning Commission should carry out fuller studies concerning the training of higher and secondary cadres and qualified workers, about the new specialities to be created, post-graduate specialization and the proportion that is needed between higher and secondary cadres.

Special attention will be devoted to the raising and education of children and the appropriate training and qualification of the staff in preschool education, particularly in the countryside. More will be done to raise the standard of teaching and education in the 8-year schools and to better coordinate the knowledge imparted in these schools with that in the secondary schools.

In the secondary schools, greater demands will be made on the quality of teaching and education and to scientifically modernize the content and method of teaching in order to better train the youth for life and work and make its contribution in all fronts of socialist construction, particularly in production. Particular efforts will be made to consolidate the vocational schools, particularly those in villages and those included in the part-time system.

In addition to a sounder ideological training of specialists in the higher education system, the aim must be to raise theoretical and professional standards, to give them a precise, stable, contemporary and broad education and to stimulate their creative spirit and thus enable them to confront the complex problems of the economy and culture in a scientific manner and to promote scientific thinking and technological progress in our country. The schools must be transformed into a more organized, systematic and large-scale experimental ground to ensure the ideoscientific training of the younger generation to the required degree and for the benefit of production.

As a result of the tasks confronting the economy and culture, the teachers and professors must understand profoundly their great role and responsibility in promoting the schools. They must raise the level and effectiveness of teaching and education consciously and passionately, they must modernize teaching methods and raise demands on themselves and on their pupils and students, combating all manifestations of liberalism.

Our culture, literature and art must be even more closely linked with our socialist reality and reflect it more widely and deeply, placing themselves increasingly better in the service of socialist construction. They must better reflect the traits of our socialist society, the national nature and popular spirit; they must increase their party-mindedness and their revolutionary class tendentiousness in struggle against all decadent manifestations of the bourgeois-revisionist ideology, as the party and Comrade Enver have always stressed.

The effort to raise quality must be considered to be a fundamental task also in the field of culture and the arts. Numerous distinguished works that have been created in recent years by our writers, artists, film makers and men of art and culture, which are also enjoyed outside the country, have shown that all possibilities exist to further raise the quality of cultural and artistic work.

Our socialist state has placed monetary and material assets at the disposal of the masses for the further development and extension of culture and the arts that they may better serve the revolutionary education and tempering and the mobilization and inspiration of the working masses in fulfilling the tasks in the field of construction and the country's defense. It is therefore necessary to raise the scientific level of the organization, management and the effectiveness of the entire cultural and artistic activity.

The current stage in the development of production forces in our country requires the further development and deepening and the better organization of research and scientific work. For this purpose, the Eighth AWP Central Committee Plenum has issued special directives to ensure that the research and scientific effort carried out should better serve the present and future development of our country, that it should precede production and strongly support the fulfillment of the tasks of the seventh 5-year period, as well as future tasks. The 5-year plan of research and scientific work has been drafted precisely on these foundations, as an integral part of the single and general plan for the development of the economy and culture.

In order to fulfill the great tasks confronting science in this 5-year period, it is necessary to strengthen the research institutions and the technological bureaus in the enterprises, particularly with regard to the quality of their work, by better organizing their work. The great tasks confronting us cannot be resolved solely by these organisms; therefore, the extension of scientific work and the commitment of production specialists and qualified workers in working groups to study and resolve the numerous problems facing the economy remains a topical question.

The Academy of Sciences must play a greater role in research and scientific work not only in the social sciences, but also in the technical sciences. The university and the other higher schools must also make a better contribution to aid production, construction, services and so forth. Research work in theoretical sciences such as mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and so forth, must be deepened to increase their influence in the development of applied sciences and in technological progress, generally.

In the field of defense, we are confronted with the task of adopting all the necessary measures to further strengthen defense all-round and to raise the combat-readiness of all the armed people so that our socialist homeland may confront and defeat any possible aggression by our external imperialist and revisionist enemies, who will never give up their aggressive plans against Socialist Albania.

Some General Main Tasks to Ensure the Fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan

The successful implementation of the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan confront the party, state and economic organs, as well as all communists and all working people with the need to program and implement a number of measures of a political, ideological, economic and organizational nature pertaining to their increase; sense of responsibility, mobilization at work, and the strengthening of organization, discipline and control in implementating the concrete tasks of the plan, as well as to the constant waging of the class struggle.

1. The further strengthening of the management and organization of the economy at all its levels. The fulfillment of the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan is related directly to the strengthening and constant improvement of the management and organization of the economy, as important fields of social activity, enabling the attainment of considerable results without additional investments and expenditure.

The elevation of the level of economic management requires scientific knowledge and the implementation of the laws of economic, technological and natural sciences in production.

"...In order to be able to manage," Lenin used to stress, "one should be competent, one must know production conditions fully and precisely, one must know the technology of production at its present-day level and one must have a determined scientific training." (V.I. Lenin, Works, Vol 30, p 489).

The party and the state and economic organs, all cadres and workers are therefore confronted with the task of constantly studying and mastering Marxist-Leninist theory and the applied sciences and must apply them in their daily activity. Life has shown that when our people are conscious of the situations and the tasks deriving therefrom, there is no goal that cannot be achieved, there is no obstacle that cannot be surmounted. Great prospects give birth to great revolutionary courage.

Scientific planning is a basic premise in improving the management and organization of the economy. Our party and state have gained a rich planning experience in drafting the Seventh 5-Year Plan. They must extend this experience also in the drafting and implementation of annual plans in the enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, in the districts and in every branch in order to discover and mobilize all the internal reserves that our economy is constantly creating. The party, state and economic organs are therefore required to further develop their creative initiative, opposing all manifestations of formalism and wait-and-see attitudes.

The implementation of the plan in our country is law. But when new reserves and possibilities are discovered in the course of its implementation, it must be improved and made more precise without fail in order to overfulfill the planned tasks. We must therefore improve and raise to a higher degree the management, organizations and effort to implement the plan at all levels of the economy, and particularly in the brigades, units, sectors, enterprises and agricultural cooperatives. The degree of plan implementation, the degree to which production is in harmony with distribution, the degree to which all other economic and financial indexes are in harmony with each other at these levels guarantees the implementation of tasks at the level of the economy as a whole and creates a more powerful base on which to determine tasks in the years to come.

The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have constantly stressed that no matter how well the plans may be drafted, it is their fulfillment that is of decisive importance. The party and Comrade Enver have constantly stressed that the socialist economy cannot operate as one single and complete unit solely by organizing state management on the basis of democratic centralism, solely with the drafting of a single and general state plan. It is also essential to preserve the single nature of the socialist economy throughout the entire process of the fulfillment of planned tasks, throughout the entire process of the practical activity of the party, state and economic organs, as well as of hundreds of thousands of people working under the party's leadership.

To further improve the management and organization of the economy at all its levels, to ensure its proportional development and to better discover and utilize all internal reserves in order to fulfill and overfulfill the plan, it is essential that all links in the economy should know and implement better the economic laws and the party's economic policy, planning methodology and methods, as well as other state laws and norms. The ministries, the State Planning Commission and the district people's council executive committees should therefore bear full responsibility and provide better assistance to the enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, units and brigades to study, plan, coordinate, organize and control the implementation of the plan and its methodology.

The party has made constant efforts to raise and set in motion a flexible machinery that is capable of resolving tasks properly and of surmounting all obstacles. Despite the successes attained, Comrade Enver draws our attention to the fact that our state and economic organs are paying more attention to the daily work in fulfilling plans than to the stody, analysis and solution of problems arising from the dynamic development of the economy and to the generalization of the experienced gained. This shortcoming must be overcome without fail, improving the method of work.

The shortcomings that we have in the functioning of our apparatuses are of a subjective nature; they pertain to their weakness in their method and style of work and to the fact that specialists and qualified workers are not sufficiently activated. The great tasks confronting us require that the work of apparatuses, cadres and specialists should be raised to a higher level and that manifestations of globalism in the management of the economy should be combatted and eliminated; it requires that something be done about numerous and formal meetings, that cadres and apparatuses should come in closer contact with workers and cooperativists, with life and with the real problems of the economy.

What we need in our apparatuses are operative, able and dynamic people, capable of seeing, touching, analyzing and resolving problems together with the workers and cooperativists.

A better coordination of work and a closer collaboration among apparatuses and cadres, within and outside their place of work, is necessary at this stage; we need greater socialist solidarity and more effective control and checks over the fulfillment of the state plan. Only in this way will we be able to surmount the difficulties and obstacles caused by the encirclement, the blockade and the situations we are going through, and not by increasing staff lists or by changing organizational structures reasonably or unreasonably.

Material and technical supplies constitute a decisive link in production management and organization. And this is precisely where attention should be centered in order to eliminate shortcomings and gaps that are observed. Therefore, in the conditions of the seventh 5-year period, when everything will be designed, produced, built and secured by our own efforts and nothing else, the problems pertaining to material and technical supplies and the all-round rightening of contractual discipline assume particular importance. They must be appreciated and followed up from the base to the ministry better and more seriously than hitherto.

In our socialist economy contracts reflect and give concrete form to the tasks of the state plan and play an important part in attaining the goals of socialist production. The tightening of contract discipline requires that the planned technical and material base that has been contracted to be allocated to this or that enterprise, agricultural cooperative or district should be delivered without fail according to the specified quantity, quality, variety and on time, as stipulated in contracts; otherwise, any obstacle encountered in material and technical supply becomes the cause for the nonfulfillment of plans.

The improvement in material and technical supplies and the allround tightening of contractual discipline must be achieved through improved work organization and by strengthening control at all levels of the economy. Alien liberal, sectarian, departmental and parochial manifestations that are encountered in the course of implementing contract obligations and which are in fact infringements of plan discipline must be opposed more forcefully. The ablest economists and specialists, the most conscientious, tireless, agile workers, with initiative and broad knowledge of production problems and of the laws of the state regulating these relations, must tackle these problems.

2. A constant and better organized effort to perfect socialist production relations. The party has always viewed the construction of the socialist society not merely as a quantitative and technical process concerning the development of production forces, but as being closely connected with the constant improvement in socialist production relations. In this vital question the party has adhered to the Marxist-Leninist thesis that if socialist production relations degenerate there is no and there can be no socialism, no matter how developed the production forces may be. Herein lies one of the major demarcation lines between ourselves and the modern revisionists.

In the future, too, the party will work to improve all aspects of socialist production relations, such as property, exchange and distribution relations, as well as organization and management relations. The creative activity of the masses will thus be further raised and the role of socialist production relations in the rapid development of production forces and the constant strengthening of our socialist social order will be further increased.

Considerable steps will be taken during the seventh 5-year period to ensure the further quantitative and qualitative development of socialist property. The increase of property by the addition of new projects and the increased effectiveness of its use will constitute importand directions in the party's economic policy to improve property relations. Care must be devoted to further strengthening and developing socialist group property, to the economic and organizational strengthening of agricultural cooperatives, particularly in the mountains, and to creating the conditions which will make it possible to move on in the future in the direction of the gradual voluntary and natural transformation of group property into the property of all the people.

The measures now being implemented to further reduce private plots and to herd together private livestock are also of particular importance in this connection. This will further increase and strengthen the interest of the cooperativists in consolidating the joint economy and will result in the ever growing proportion of income from participation in the common work in the cooperative.

The tasks arising from the more rapid intensification of agriculture in the lowland areas of certain districts will be accompanied also with an improvement in the relations between the agricultural cooperatives, on the one hand, and the state, on the other, as well as between the cooperatives. This will also help organization and management relations with the intention of gradually narrowing the sphere of group property and extending the sphere of state property relations in the fields of property, remuneration, social security and the supply of cooperativists with food articles, also proceeding surely and in a natural way in the direction of the fading away and liquidation of private plots.

Rapid measures will be adopted in some agricultural cooperatives in the mountains to strengthen their economic and organizational base to increase the value of the working day through the further development of production in the cooperative itself, the extension of ancilliary economic activities, the processing of local raw materials, the increased mechanization of the work, transportation and so forth.

The same care will also be shown to improve distribution relations, aiming at the continuous application of the fairest possible proportions in the division of the social product and national income into an accumulation and consumption fund, in remuneration on the basis of quantity, quality and the economic and financial effectiveness of work, in the thrifty use of material and monetary assets and in barring all paths to their misuse.

In the field of exchange, particular attention will be paid to strengthening economic relations between the cities and the countryside with the aim of further narrowing the major gaps between them, through a better use of economic levers, among other measures.

More care is to be given to strengthening the scientific nature of planning and state control over the production and distribution of material values, as well as to improve organizational forms of production, particularly at brigade and sector level and in production units and factories; to the improvement of administrative structures, to make them simple and operative, always adhering to the basic and firm Marxist-Leninist principle of democratic centralism. At the same time, steps will be taken in the direction of further improving cadre-mass relations, giving priority to live work with people, to the perfection of the system of account-rendering by the cadres to the masses, to direct participation in production and so forth.

It is the duty of every communist, cadre and all working people not to remain indifferent when they see that particular aspects of production relations fail to correspond with the attained level in the development of production forces; when they see that someone is breaking work, plan and financial discipline, is damaging socialist property or is placing his own personal interest or the interest of his own family above the general interest; when they see that someone is trying to get out of society more than is his due; when a job is declared to have been completed although it is not; and so forth. When such manifestations are encountered which affect or harm the socialist nature of production relations everyone must rise against these alien manifestations boldly and with revolutionary initiative and courage, condemn them and propose measures to eliminate them.

The perfection of socialist production relations constitutes a broad field of work by the party with people for their education with the norms of communist morality and to render them fully conscious of their decisive role in the construction of socialism in our country. This educational effort must therefore aim to mobilize individuals, the masses and the cadres and to lead them selflessly into concrete actions to fulfill the great objectives of this 5-year period on time.

3. The further increase in the effectiveness of the economy and fuller use of the existing material and technical base. One of the most fundamental characteristics of

the current 5-year period lies in the change that must be made to increase the effectiveness of the economy. Calculated on the basis of the annual average, the social product in this 5-year period will be about 1.5 times higher than the average social product realized annually during the past 10 years. About half the increase in social production will be secured solely from the increase in labor productivity. The largest part in the net increase in the income of enterprises will be secured through cost reductions, while 55-60 percent of this increase will be secured through the better utilization of raw and other materials, fuels, electricity and so forth.

The fulfillment of these tasks will guarantee the rapid and stable development of our economy, the implementation of our capital investment program, the creation of new jobs and the raising of the people's well-being. We must work with all our strength to fulfill all the tasks of the seventh 5-year period and we must do this more so and better than ever before in order to prevent any slowdown in the pace of development and to avoid creating difficulties and obstacles for the present as well as the future.

The main way to be followed to raise the effectiveness of the social product is through increased labor productivity. The implementation of the tasks in this 5-year period to raise the social productivity of labor will ensure a saving in terms of working time equal to the annual work of 160,000 workers. This is a factor of great importance; Marx has said:

"The less time that society needs to produce a quantity of grain or to raise livestock and so forth, the more time it will gain to produce something else, material or spiritual. As for particular individuals, so for society as a whole, the comprehensiveness of its development, consumption and activity depend on saving time." ("Marx and Engels Archive", Vol IV, p 119 -- in Russian).

The fulfillment of the tasks stipulated to raise labor productivity requires that a qualitative leap be made in the use of both live and materialized work and in preserving the proportions and the main laws of expanded socialist reproduction.

To save live and materialized work, it is particularly important to improve the scientific level of establishing norms in order to ensure that these norms, particularly technical ones, be further extended and that they ensure without fail a better utilization of working time and strict respect for technological demands. Great care must also be devoted to implementing the recently—adopted measures to link the remunation of work to the quantity and quality of production and to production costs in the economic enterprises and agricultural cooperatives.

To fulfill the tasks in the field of labor productivity, the levels of mechanization and of the utilization of the existing stock of machinery available to the various branches of the economy must be further raised, setting out concrete objectives for this purpose. In addition, throughout the design and production of machinery, equipment and entire factories, it is necessary to bear in mind always that these should lead to the lightening and improvement of working conditions, the extension of mechanization and increased productivity. In particular, efforts must be made to mechanize large-scale processes that are still performed manually in the mines, timber yards, agriculture, construction, soil improvement, unloading and loading operations and so forth.

More persistent efforts must be made to move on to the complex and comprehensive mechanization in production, construction and service sectors, as well as in the administrative work of enterprises, particularly in agricultural cooperatives where a number of calculating operations are still carried out by hand. This effort must not be left to spontaneity, but must be appreciated and programmed by every enterprise, district and ministry. The implementation of these tasks must be checked and changed into a massive movement.

To successfully fulfill the tasks set out to increase labor productivity, it is essential to constantly raise the degree of the qualification of the working people, ensuring that every rise in their category will bring about without fail an increase in production and productivity, improvements in the quality of production and savings in material assets.

To achieve this, the entire work carried out in the qualification courses and in the schools without separation from work should be radically improved, increasing the care for them and strengthening control. Let us always consider Marx's teaching that:

"The skill levels of the existing population constitutes at all times the premise of production as a whole, that is, the major accumulation of wealth." ("The Theories of Surplus Value", Vol. III, 1936, p 229, in Russian).

The tasks pertaining to raising labor productivity are inseparable from the demands to strengthen and implement an iron discipline at work and to establish control and calculation over the wages fund. Everyone must feel a strong sense of responsibility in carrying out his duties on time and develop a spirit of self-criticism and correction; everyone must render account and exercise control; everyone must work to the utmost and with high productivity.

The problems related to the employment of able-bodied people in the seventh 5-year period, in the cities and the countryside, have been studied with particular attention. In our country all people are guaranteed and ensured of the right to work; in our country there is no unemployment and no labor emigration. But if this problem is not kept under consideration all the time and if we fail to look ahead in opening up new work fronts, we could then be confronted with difficulties and undesirable problems. The party, state and economic organs at the base and at the center, and particularly the people's council executive committees, the ministries and the State Planning Commission must therefore carry out more profound studies concerning the most profitable directions of the employment of the new work force in the cities in order to better utilize local reserves and materials and industrial waste to produce more mass consumer commodities. More care should be taken in giving priority to the employment of women and girls in the new jobs to be created in the cities, to replace men with women wherever this is possible and to send the young people in the cities to work in the projects of the 5-year period and in agricultural cooperatives in an organized manner.

The struggle and effort to increase the effectiveness of socialist production are closely connected with the great effort and the great care that must be shown in mobilizing all internal reserves, in reducing production costs and in the all-round strengthening of the regimen of thrift. The importance of these measures, particularly, in the current 5-year period, have been made clear to us by the party. Comrade Enver teaches us that before we start thinking about the destination of our financial and foreign currency assets, about where to invest and build, we must think deeply about where to find and how to create these resources, funds and materials, because we have to rely on our own forces for everything and because we refuse to accept credits and "aid" from any capitalist and revisionist country.

A greater leap will be made in the seventh 5-year period in increasing the state's financial assets. These will increase at a more rapid pace than the increase in social product and the national income. The increased dimensions of production and expenditure in the various branches of the economy and in the socio-cultural sectors create the possibility of effecting huge savings. Only 1 percent saving in the capital investment funds allocated in the seventh 5-year period is equal to the funds needed to build 10,000 apartments; or again, a 1 percent saving in the consumption of fuels is equal to the value of foreign currency needed to import 1,100 Caterpillar tractors of average power. The great tasks arising from Comrade Enver's teaching that everything must be measured very carefully in our economy, that everything must be planned very tightly and that we should attach particular attention to saving in all fields, emerges very clearly from this.

During the seventh 5-year period, we must raise the effort to strengthen the regimen of thrift to a higher level. To achieve this, the party should take more firmly in hand the problems pertaining to the establishment of scientific norms for the consumption of raw materials (without affecting quality), fuels and other combustible materials, as well as those problems pertaining to increasing labor productivity in enterprises and agricultural cooperatives. In the establishment of norms in live and materialized work, in the field of designing and cost estimation, in transportation and in the distribution of products and commodities, mathematical methods and other means of calculation techniques should be introduced and used in a planned manner.

More machinery, equipment, materials, chemical fertilizers and so forth will be used during the seventh 5-year period. In these conditions, increased economic effectiveness requires a profound improvement in production, construction and service costs to increase the sources of socialist accumulation and the profitability of production. Particular care must be devoted to production costs in agriculture not only to preserve correct proportions between materialized and live work, but also to ensure a higher profitability of production whenever material expenditure is increased. This requires that expenditure planning and the drafting of crop balances at enterprise and cooperative level, but also particularly at sector or brigade level, should be improved, differentiating in the expenditures spent for various crops even from plot to plot and following up their implementation systematically.

The expenditure devoted to create and complete turnover assets in the various branches of the economy, to strengthen material reserves and their utilization and to ensure the extension and functioning of the sociocultural sectors is an important field in which great expenditure of social work is made every day in which more care should be shown in its effective use. Turnover assets currently represent great material and monetary values and the state is using about 23-24 percent of the state budget expenditure for sociocultural needs. As in all other fields, more must be done to save as much as possible also in these activities and to strengthen control over expenditure to ensure that the people's money obtains the desired results. Let us implant everywhere the revolutionary concept that the plan must be fulfilled without fail with the allocated materials, raw materials and monetary funds. The greater the saving effected, the greater the possibilities are of increasing reserves. Let us therefore organize the work better and provide more support for revolutionary initiatives to effect savings, and let this be reflected in the improvement of the economic, financial and qualitative indexes of the plan.

The increased effectiveness of production will be secured, primarily, by ensuring the rhythmic fulfillment of the plan in all its indexes. The increased effectiveness of production and accumulation resources should be sought in production itself, where material values are created and spent, but also in the field of designing and in effecting investments and construction, as well as in the expenditure made in the nonproductive sphere. The Ministry of Finance and its dependent organs, the banks and the planning organs should deal with the question of productivity, production expenditure, the strengthening of the regimen of thrift, increased profitability and the elimination of losses in various enterprises and sectors fundmentally, by better implementing the line of the masses.

4. Ensuring a perceptible change in the improvement of quality. The improvement in the quality of products, construction and services represents an extraordinarily broad and endless front in effecting savings, it begins with the smallest things and goes on to the improvement in the quality of the designs of projects and construction work in the larger industrial projects.

The powerful material and technical base that we have created, the quality of the raw and other materials used in the production process and the standard of training of the working people ensure all the prerequisites to work and produce at a high quality level. If there are shortcomings in this direction today, the cause is to be found in subjective factors. The work of the party and of the state and economic organs must therefore aim at the utilization of existing reservs to constantly improve quality.

The varied needs of the population and of the economy cannot be met without radically improving the quality of products, without a systematic renewal of products according to higher qualitative standards, without increasing the variety of commodities and without constantly developing creative imagination and initiative.

The tasks set to improve quality must be conceived in a broad manner and in all their complexity. These tasks are not only a concern for quality controllers, but for all the working collectives, managers, cadres and specialists at all levels of the economy, right up to the ministries. Let us create everywhere one single front, stimulating revolutionary pride at work and for the profession, pride in the stamp of the factory and of the cooperative; let us create one single front to respect production and service

standards and regulations; let us create everywhere an atmosphere in which all those who are chasing after quantity to the detriment of quality will find it impossible to breathe.

The production, construction and service organs are confronted with a great task in establishing a steel-like discipline in respecting technological processes. The trade organs, on their side, must become a barrier against the production and sale of poor quality products. The time has come to further improve production standards.

5. The mobilization of all energies and forces to set in motion the creative thinking of the working people and to generalize the advanced experience. Marxism-Leninism teaches us that socialism is a deed of the working masses. It is the masses, under the party's leadership, who create material values and are building the new life that we are enjoying.

The innovative force and creative spirit of the masses and their mobilization in concrete actions represent a great and incalculable force. This is a feature of our time, a natural result of the entire road we have traversed to create the new man, of the profound grasp of situations and of the mastering of the general line of the party by the masses; it is a concrete reflection of the socialist patriotism and solidarity characterizing our people.

The revolutionary initiatives of the working class and of the cooperativist peasantry to increase productivity, to save raw and other materials and fuels and to fully utilize all machinery and equipment; the construction of hundreds of lines, factories, machinery, equipment and spare parts; the production of high-yield hybrid seeds; the efforts made by numerous brigades, cooperatives and districts to achieve high agricultural output and the great work carried out by our innovators to study and resolve hundreds of problems in every center of work and production -- all this is a concrete reflection of the great driving force created by our socialist order.

The party greets those hundreds and thousands of rationalizers and innovators who are thinking and creating daily in the industrial sector, in the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine, in the "Enver Hoxha" tractor plant, in the Shkoder copper wire plant, in the "Stalin" textile combine in Tirana, at the Korce knitwear combine and agricultural machinery plant and in dozens of other factories and hundreds of units and sectors, as well as in the construction and communications sector, in effect, in every branch of the national economy.

The party values highly and also greets the tireless work and the revolutionary optimism and spirit characterizing the communists, working people and cooperativists of the advanced agricultural economies such as the Maliq, Lukove, "Clirimi" and other agricultural enterprises, the Plase, Kemishtaj and numerous other agricultural cooperatives and the hundreds of advanced sectors and brigades which have attained high results throughout the country.

Let us follow their example and let us transform them into our banners and into theoretical and practical schools for the dissemination of advanced experience, as an effective way and great internal reserve in raising productivity and in fulfilling the planned tasks in all branches of the national economy.

Let all energies and all creative and innovative forces be mobilized and directed to finding ways to replace imported materials with those produced in the country and more expensive materials with less expensive ones; to increase the production range of machinery and equipment; to transform the natural wealth of the country into material goods and to raise the degree of processing this wealth; to simplify the design and production of light constructions; to improve the quality of production; to eliminate waste; to produce high-yield seeds; to increase the degree of mechanization in the mines, in agriculture, timber yards and mountain cooperatives; to reduce expenditure and eliminate state subsidies.

The party organizations and the state and economic organs must support and inspire all those workers who think and create in the name of socialism. The party organs and organizations and our magnificent specialists must become standard bearers of progress

in every field, blazing new paths with redoubled efforts and bold revolutionary strides for the construction of socialism and communism in our country. Let us grasp what is new firmly, let us follow the good example and the best, let us generalize their results, let us smash the narrow frame of petty bourgeois individualism and let us stimulate the people to advance always, raising the laggards to the level of the advanced and, all together on one single front, let us advance! The schools for the dissemination of advanced experience, which in many cases are still suffering from formalism, stereotypes and a liberal spirit, have a particular role to play in this.

In mobilizing the energies of the people and in developing their innovative spirit, a particular role must be played by socialist emulation and production propaganda. They must be better organized and directed, concretely and in the service of the fulfillment of plans in all their indexes. In order to stimulate the spirit of criticism and self-criticism, self-control and control over others, socialist emulation must be better organized by the trade unions and by all state and economic organs.

Production propaganda, on its side, must precede all work and render people conscious of the great tasks confronting us. It must be carried out more concretely, beginning at the brigade, sector and factory level and it must include all the indexes of the plan, particularly the economic and financial indexes, using the most varied forms.

The AWP Central Committee believes that in every working collective, in the cities and in the countryside, the creative and innovative thinking of the working class, the cooperativist peasantry and the people's intelligentsia, living daily with the concern and the great tasks confronting us, will advance boldly under the party's leadership, and will fulfill and overfulfill the objectives to be approved by this congress.

6. The further deepening and constant development of the class struggle in the economy. As Marxism-Leninism teaches us and as the daily living confirms, the class struggle is one of the major driving forces in our socialist society and it will continue until socialism has triumphed not only at the national, but also at the international level. This is a demarcation line between us and the modern revisionists. To underrate the class struggle, which is waged in all fields of life, means to open up the way to the birth of revisionism and the restoration of capitalism. Our party has never allowed this to happen and never will.

Our enemies will never give up their struggle against us. The party, the state and our socialist system are fighting tooth for tooth and are clashing skull to skull against a colossal force of imperialist and revisionist enemies who seek to wipe us off the face of the earth. We must confront this force without fail and we must triumph completely and finally in this complicated struggle for life or death between socialism and capitalism.

The internal and external enemies have tried and are trying to harm us also in the economic field. As always, we must therefore keep our eyes open to protect, strengthen and increase socialist property and raise its effectiveness because, as is known, socialist property is the granite-like foundation of our socialist order. We must work and struggle so as to prevent the damage, misuse or misappropriation of socialist property.

The class struggle must never be viewed separately from the struggle that must be waged against alien manifestations in the consciousness of people, against liberalism and bureaucratism; the class struggle cannot be detached from the daily effort to implement proletarian discipline, to prevent the fulfillment of norms that detract from quality and the production of poor quality goods which leads to the creation of stocks and the waste of materials.

The consolidation of state control over the production, distribution and consumption of material values, over the implementation of discipline, the regulations pertaining to material and monetary values and over the implementation of decisions, plays an important role in the class struggle. Internal control in the enterprises and in agricultural cooperatives must be particularly strengthened. State control should be comprehensive, effective, daily and operative in order to prevent the infringement of the state laws and the nonfulfillment of plans, to correctly determine responsibilities and to draw the

necessary conclusions to remedy the situation. Worker and peasant control should also be better organized and coordinated with state control.

On the basis of the considerable experience accumulated by the party, the communists and all the working people of our country will deepen the class struggle in the great battle for the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and will further strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and the defense of our socialist country to successfully meet the encirclement and blockade, so that Socialist Albania may remain red and revolutionary forever and advance more rapidly in the construction of socialism and communism.

7. The further consolidation of the leading role of the party organs and organizations and of the vanguard role of the communists. This is the first prerequisite to ensure the fulfillment of the planned tasks, the most important of all measures to be adopted. What is needed primarily and above all things to fulfill the plan is that the entire party, all party organs and organizations and all communists should rise like one, setting an example and setting in motion all the instruments of the party -- the state and economic organs, the trade unions, the youth organization, the women's organization and the democratic front. In doing this, let us also correctly implement what Comrade Enver always stresses: That the party is not the apparatus, but all of us, all the communists, no matter where they may work, in the state and economic organs, in the party organizations, in effect, everywhere, and that the party leads everywhere concretely, through all its members, wherever they may be working, and the latter must always be in the vanguard, setting an example in life and at work.

Without duplicating and without shifting the state and economic organs and without weakening worker control, the basic party organizations must take more firmly in hand the economic and financial problems of the enterprises and agricultural cooperatives, the questions affecting quality, productivity and the effectiveness of production. When an enterprise fails to fulfill its planned tasks in the field of production, construction or in the service fields, when the financial plans are not fulfilled, when socialist property is damaged or harmed; when the work done is not properly certified and, consequently, when payment is made for work that has not been carried out; when the established proportions in the single plan are infringed upon and when plan and contract discipline is violated -- in such cases, the basic organization and every communist, no matter where he may be working, must raise the alarm and set himself and the entire collective in motion to struggle with a proletarian spririt and communist determination.

To allow such negative manifestations and to remain indifferent means to lose the communist party-mindedness and the proletarian courage, it means that one is infected by liberalism and bourgeois ideology, it means that one is not in the lead and it means opening up the way to the capitalist-revisionist degeneration of our people and of our order. Our party has never allowed and will never allow this to happen. The party has worked and will continue to work resolutely to ensure that its leading and guiding role in the economy and in the state is strengthened, to ensure that the communists, wherever they may be working, remain in the vanguard and inspire, mobilize and lead the masses through their example.

To lead properly, the party must make people conscious of the situations and tasks. Everyone must understand that there can be no improvement in living standards without plan fulfillment, that there can be no imports without exports, that if we do not reduce costs and increase productivity and the profitability of enterprises and agricultural cooperatives, we cannot meet the ever-growing pressure of the world economic crisis. The party therefore insists that we should fulfill the plan in quantity, quality, variety, cost, productivity and on time, that we should save everywhere and that we should protect and strengthen socialist property.

If the plan is not fulfilled, the market cannot be supplied with the planned commodities, the purchasing power of the population cannot be guaranteed, inflation rears its head, the currency is devalued and the standard of living declines. If goods remain in stock owing to poor quality, funds remain frozen, market demand is not met and crisis conditions are created.

Therefore, comrades, let us lift the entire party, the state and economic organs and all the people in order to fulfill all the planned tasks. Today, more than ever before, consciousness, a high sense of responsibility, tireless work, discipline, organization and thrift are required. Only in this way can the plan be fulfilled, the blockade be met and the effects of the world economic crisis avoided.

We are the only country that does not accept loans and we are building socialism relying solely on our own material and human forces. The seventh 5-year period is the period of great socialist battle. We have by now considerable experience in such battles, this is not the first time that we have relied on our own forces, we will win this great battle without fail and it will be a historic victory. Therefore, communists in the vanguard, all rise and onward to take on the seventh 5-year period!

Comrade delegates, the fulfillment of the tasks set out in the draft directives for the Seventh 5-Year Plan will further raise our victories on the road of the construction of socialism, will further consolidate socialist production relations and the dictatorship of the proletariat and will further raise the prestige and authority of our party, our state and our people in the international arena. The successful fulfillment of the tasks of the seventh 5-year period will show what a people can do in the successful construction of the socialist society, even if they are small in number and surrounded by imperialism and revisionism, when they are led by the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism and by a genuine Marxist-Leninist party like ours.

Socialist Albania has by now demonstrated the strength and vitality of Marxism-Leninism to the entire world. All the prophecies of our external enemies and all their plans and plots against Socialist Albania have turned to dust and ashes before the unbreakable unity of the people around the party and the determination of our working masses to correctly implement the party's correct Marxist-Leninist line.

Our country is entering this 5-year period at a time when international tension is growing, when the situation is troubled and complicated and when the threats and dangers confronting peace and general security have considerably increased.

Comrade Enver's report to this congress contains a profound and comprehensive analysis of the present-day international situation, the factors exacerbating and complicating it, the current crises that have gripped the capitalist and revisionist world, the class struggle on the international scale and all the main positive and negative processes currently characterizing relations between states and peoples. On the basis of this scientific analysis and viewing the development of events objectively and dialectically, the report of the AWP Central Committee also determines the fundamental directions of our country's foreign policy and its stands on the numerous phenomena in the present-day international life. It is a correct and principled policy, a wise and farsighted policy corresponding with the high interests of our country and serving the cause of the national and social liberation of the peoples, peace and security in the world.

Socialist Albania has maintained and will continue to maintain a clear-cut and resolute stand against imperialism and reaction and will always resolutely oppose their plans to plunder the freedom and independence of the peoples and their attempts to impose world domination and enslave all mankind.

The black clouds of war are increasingly gathering as a result of the expansionistic and hegemonistic policies pursued by U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism. Never before have there been such expenditures on armaments and on maintaining bases and armies numbering in the millions, as the United States and the Soviet Union are doing, followed by China and other imperialist countries. This arms race of such monstrous proportions is nothing but the most obscene reflection of preparations for local and general wars.

All the tensions and dangers in the world today originate from this warmongering policy of the superpowers, from their thirst for new markets and their efforts to extend their sphere of influence and from their growing rivalry. Wherever the fires of war are lit, in the Middle East or in Southeast Asia, in Afghanistan or in Poland, in Africa or Latin America, there is the hand of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism.

But the expansionistic and hegemonistic policy of the superpowers and their aggressive activity and interference in the internal affairs of other countries are meeting with the people's growing resistance. The growth of the anti-imperialist struggle and of the people's efforts to defend their freedom and independence and the right to their own independent national development can be observed everywhere. If the American, Soviet, Chinese and other imperialists have failed to plunge the world into a war, it is due precisely and to the highest degree to this powerful resistance by the peoples, to the unmasking of aggressive plots and plans and to the conscious activity of the working masses in all countries in defense of peace and international security.

The Albanian people, who prize their freedom and independence and the social victories achieved in their free socialist life above everything else, will give all their support to the liberation and revolutionary struggles and efforts of all those who are fighting against foreign oppression and reaction and for the freedom and independence of their own countries, and who are defending their national sovereignty and contributing to strengthening peace in the world.

Albania is a European and a Balkan country. This means that it is particularly interested in what is happening in these areas. Our wish has been that Europe, which has suffered more than any other continent as a result of two world wars waged in this century, should be a continent in which peace and cooperation reigns among its states. But the situation is different. Europe is divided between the military and economic blocs of the superpowers and has been transformed into a vast arena of rivalry between them. This has provided and continues to provide the superpowers with the opportunity to interfere in the internal affairs of the European countries, to violate their national sovereignty and to dictate policies that are contrary to the vital interests of these states.

The same situation applies to the Balkans. Here, too, the interference of the superpowers is considerable; here, too, the military blocs of the U.S. imperialists and of the Soviet social imperialists may be found; here, too, they have their bases and weapons and are matching up conspiracies and intrigues against the various states of this peninsula.

But the dangers threatening the European Continent are not fatal. They can be avoided if the tutelage imposed by the superpowers over many countries is overthrown, if the path to their interference and diktat is barred, if foreign bases and troops depart and, above all, if the military and economic blocs that represent the heavy shackles with which the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social imperialists have bound the peoples of Europe are dismembered.

As a socialist country, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is pursuing a correct foreign policy against the war that the superpowers want to unleash and in favor of the strengthening of sincere relations of friendship and cooperation with all states on the basis of equality, noninterference in internal affairs, respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity and mutually beneficial cooperation with all the countries desiring to have such relations with Albania. We are particularly interested in the development of good-neighborly relations with all neighboring countries.

As was stressed by Comrade Enver in his report to this congress, our country's policy toward the neighboring countries has always been consistent and principled. We have been and are in favor of normal relations with those countries. We have never interfered and are not interfering in their internal affairs, just as we have never interfered and will never interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.

But we have the right to raise our voice against the injustices perpetrated against the Albanians living in Yugoslavia and to speak out openly and publicly when our brothers and sisters in Kosovo are oppressed, imprisoned, tortured, killed and massacred merely because they demand their legitimate rights within the limits of the constitution of the Yugoslav federation. It was not Socialist Albania that caused the demonstrations and the present difficult situation in Kosovo, but the policy pursued by the Yugoslav leadership and the great-Serbian chauvinistic oppression of the Albanian people in Kosovo.

The Albanians in Yugoslavia rank third in numbers in relation to the other peoples, but they rank last with regard to rights. They are the most backward economically, the most deprived of constitutional rights, the most oppressed from the national viewpoint and the most exploited from the social viewpoint.

They now demand that an end be put to this inequality, that an end be put to these injustices and that the Kosovars should have their own republic, just as the Serbs, Croatians, Macedonians and Montenegrins. We want normal good-neighborly relations with Yugoslavia, but we will defend and support our brothers in Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro when their legitimate rights and their just demands within the Constitution of the Yugoslav federation are infringed upon. This is both our right and our duty toward the brothers of the same blood who are living in Yugoslavia, and this is in accordance with the norms of international law.

United like a steel fist around the AWP Central Committee and its founder and leader, our dear comrade and teacher, Enver Hoxha, the Albanian communists and all the Albanian people are working with all their might to fulfill the tasks of the seventh 5-year period, and the plan of the first year of this 5-year period, the 1981 plan, is being successfully fulfilled. Marching resolutely on our correct Marxist-Leninist road and fully mobilized to implement and defend the correct line of the party, the Albanian communists and the Albanian people are invincible.

Therefore, comrades, let us close our ranks, let us grip the pickax more strongly, let us keep the rifle clean and in good condition and our eyes glued to the sights and let us remain loyal generation after generation to the great oath that was taken here 40 years ago when the party was founded by the Albanian communists led by Comrade Enver Hoxha to march always only on the road of Marxism-Leninism, socialism and communism, regardless of sacrifices, because the Marxist-Leninist road is the road of the freedom and independence of the people, the road of total social justice!

Let us redouble our efforts to fulfill all the tasks that will be set forth by our eighth congress with firm a belief in our efforts, in success and in victory!

Long live our glorious and ever-triumphant party, the inspiration, organizer and loyal leader of our people on the road of the revolution, socialism and communism!

Long live the dear leader of our people, founder of our glorious party and beloved teacher, Comrade Enver Hoxha!

Long live our heroic and tireless people who, led by the party, holding the rifle and the pickax, are successfully building and defending socialism!

Long live the Eighth AWP Congress!

Glory to Marxism-Leninism!

Central Committee Members, Others Listed

AU171150 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 8 Nov 81 p 2

["The Composition of the Central Organs of the AWP" -- members elected at the AWP congress in Tirana on 7 November]

[Text] 1. Members of the AWP Central Committee:

1. Enver Hoxha
2. Adil Carcani
3. Agron Tafa
4. Ali Doci
5. Ali Vukatana
6. Andrea (Ndreci) Plasari
7. Aranit Cela
8. Behar Shtylla
9. Besnik Bekteshi
10. Ded Ndreka
11. Dritero Agolli
12. Enver Halili
13. Esma Hoxha
14. Fiqret Shehu
15. Foto Cami
16. Gafur Cuci
17. Gjela Marku (Biba)
18. Haki Toska
19. Haxhi Lleshi
20. Hajredin Celiku
21. Halil Leli
22. Hekuran Isai
23. Hysen Faqolli
24. Jashar Menzelxhiu

25. Jovan Bardhi
26. Kadri Hazbiu
27. Lenka Cuko
28. Lili Bullari
29. Luto Haskaj
30. Llambi Gegprifti
31. Manush Myftiu
32. Mehmet Shehu
33. Mehmet Karakushi
34. Mihallaq Zicishti
35. Mine Guri
36. Miti Nito
37. Muho Asllani
38. Naunka Bozo
39. Nazar Berberi
40. Nedin Hoxha
41. Nesip Ibrahimi
42. Nesti Nase
43. Nexhmije Hoxha
44. Nezir Gorica
45. Niko Shuli
46. Osman Dellinja
47. Pali Miska
48. Petric Gace
49. Petro Dode
50. Pilo Peristeri
51. Piro Kondi
52. Prokop Murra
53. Qemal Bregasi
54. Qirjako Mihali
55. Ramiz Alia
56. Raqi Iftica
57. Rrapo Dervishi
58. Prahman Hanku
59. Rexhep Kolli
60. Rita Marko
61. Sali Dibra
62. Simon Stefani
63. Skender Doci
64. Sofie Cuedari
65. Sofokli Lazri
66. Sotir Kocollari
67. Spiro Koleka
68. Spiro Lengo
69. Shefqet Peci
70. Tefta Cami
71. Themie Thomai
72. Thoma Dine
73. Veli Llakaj
74. Vito Kapo
75. Vjollca Kallajxhi
76. Zarif Saliaj
77. Xhafer Spahiu
78. Xhelil Gjoni
79. Xhemal Tafaj
80. Xhemal Dymyija
81. Xhorxhi Robo

II. Candidate Members of the AWP Central Committee:

1. Aferdita Tabaku
2. Anastas Kondo
3. Bajram Nezaj
4. Besnike Dafa
5. Bukurie Cungu
6. Eleni Selenica
7. Elmaz Puto
8. Engjell Beshaj
9. Fatmir Cerma
10. Fecor Shehu
11. Hamit Shanku
12. Harilla Papajorgji
13. Hiqmet Cuka
14. Isa Kurti
15. Ismail Losha
16. Jani Thomai
17. Lavdosh Ahmeti
18. Lefter Goga
19. Luan Babameto
20. Luan Muhameti
21. Lumturi Rexha
22. Maris Gjoni
23. Mehmet Elezi
24. Mihallaq Qirjako
25. Mitat Mehmeti
26. Muntaz Dhrami
27. Nimet Cani
28. Rudi Monari
29. Sulejman Baholli
30. Spiro Angjeli
31. Shaban Baxhaku
32. Sherif Bytyci
33. Shpresa Zenelaj
34. Tahir Minxhozi
35. Vangjel Cerava
36. Vasil Anagnosti
37. Vasil Kusta
38. Veiz Gjebero
39. Zef Cali
40. Zef Loka

III. Members of the Central Control and Auditing Commission:

1. Pilo Peristeri
2. Adem Meta
3. Alim Demiri
4. Axhem Gjoni
5. Bato Karafili
6. Cajup Rusmali
7. Gaqo Nesho
8. Hatika Hajnaj
9. Ilio Selo
10. Katerina Coci
11. Koli Mone
12. Kosta Orgocka
13. Liri Miti
14. Mehmet Rama
15. Mihallaq Gjinikasi
16. Mihal Bisha
17. Palush Semini
18. Pandeli Martini
19. Safet Matellari
20. Selim Shehu
21. Sulejman Duka

Directives for Seventh 5-Year Plan

AU221538 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 10 Nov 81 pp 2-4

["The Directives of the Eighth AWP Congress for the Seventh 5-Year Plan (1981-1985) for Economic and Cultural Development of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania," approved by the Eighth AWP Congress in Tirana on 6 November]

[Text] The Sixth 5-Year Plan (1976-1980) marked another glorious period in our party and people's struggle to further advance socialist construction, to strengthen the socioeconomic order, to defend the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, to raise the people's material and cultural well-being and to cultivate socialist awareness in our new man. During this period, the productive forces were further developed and social production acquired greater dimensions; socialist relations in production were perfected, education and culture were raised to a higher level and the technical-scientific revolution was intensified.

The great victories which were achieved in all spheres of life in the last 5-year plan unequivocally attest to the superiority and vitality of our socialist order. Their basis is the party's correct Marxist-Leninist line, and they are the result of the broad working masses' tireless and conscientious work in the city and countryside to put into practice the historic decisions of the Seventh AWP Congress.

These victories were realized in the special and very difficult conditions of the savage imperialist-revisionist blockade and encirclement, of the difficulties created by the Chinese revisionists' sabotage and hostile activity against our country, of the class struggle's exacerbation in the international arena and the deepening of the world economic crisis. Our party and people's titanic struggle resulted in the shameful failure of all the enemies' efforts to hinder and remove us from the road of socialist construction.

The steel-like, unbreakable unity of the party and people was even further strengthened in this struggle. Our homeland and economy were made stronger than ever. At a time when the capitalist, bourgeois and revisionist economy is continually being further plunged into crises and contradictions, our economy has become continually more stable and has created a strong base from which to advance more rapidly entirely using our own forces.

The struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism, the unyielding defense of Marxism-Leninism against the attacks and distortions of the bourgeoisie and all trends of opportunism and revisionism, our party's and people's resolute support of the peoples' struggle for freedom and independence and the continual exposure of the two superpowers' -- American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism, as well as Chinese revisionism -- warmongering policies, further heightened socialist Albania's authority and strengthened its international position.

1. The Fulfillment of the Main Tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan (1976-1980) for Economic and Cultural Development

During the previous 5-year plan, our country's economy and culture were raised to a new, higher stage of development. The volume of production was further increased and important improvements were made in the structure of social production.

Despite the fact that the Chinese revisionists cut off credits and other economic relations with our country on which the achievement of certain important projects of the Sixth 5-Year Plan depended, the party called on the whole people, it mobilized and led the working masses to fulfill the major tasks of the state plan.

Our economy, relying completely on its own forces without any external aid or credit, developed at a faster pace in 1979-1980 than in 1976-1978 due to the measures taken to continue the projects which were left half-way done and sabotaged by the Chinese revisionists. Thus, during the last 2 years of the 5-year plan, social production increased an average of 4.9 percent as compared with its average increase of 4.2 percent in 1976-1978; while the average annual growth rate in general industrial production was 17 percent higher.

General social production increased 24.4 percent in 1980 as compared to 1975, or twice as fast as the population growth.

Constantly implementing the party's economic policy to intensify the country's socialist industrialization, industry's role as a leading branch of the economy was further raised to more extensively utilize the natural wealth and raise its scale of domestic processing, and to develop other branches of the economy. During the last 5-year plan, general industrial production increased at an average annual rate of 6.1 percent. New industrial branches were raised, such as those of ferrous metallurgy, intensive oil-processing, ferrochrome and others, and the material and technical base of existing branches of the extraction and processing industry were further extended.

During the last 5-year plan, priority was given to the production branches of the means of production. The specific weight of Group A in general industrial production reached 64 percent in 1980 as against 56.8 percent in 1975. The energy industry was further strengthened, fulfilling all the country's increasing needs and becoming one of the important sources of increasing exports. Important successes were achieved in discovering new oil- and gasfields which increased the industrial reserves. Coal extraction increased 63 percent in 1980 compared to 1975, and electrical energy production from hydropower plants trebled.

The engineering industry developed at high rates and achieved its major tasks of fulfilling 95 percent of the economy's needs with spare parts domestically produced. Important steps were also taken in increasing production of machinery and equipment. Industrial production in this branch was 57.7 percent greater in 1980 than in 1975. Obvious progress was also made in all other branches of heavy industry, extraction and processing industry as well as in the chrome, copper, chemical industry, construction materials industry and the paper and timber industry and others.

The production of mass consumer goods was also further developed during the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Many of the light and food industry's major products increased by an average annual rate of 2.2-6.5 times over the average annual rate of the population growth.

Our socialist agriculture further advanced in the Sixth 5-Year Plan by intensifying production in its various branches. Agricultural production was 21.4 percent higher in the 5 years taken together than in the Fifth 5-Year Plan. The cooperativist peasantry and other agricultural workers consolidated the great victory of fulfilling the needs of the economy and people with breadgrains domestically produced. This, together with the increase in other agricultural and livestock products, further advanced our socialist agriculture's role in the country's independent development, better fulfilling the needs of the people, industry and exports.

These achievements also relied upon a further strengthening of the agricultural material-technical base. Along with increasing the number of tractors and other agricultural machinery, the irrigated area also increased about another 40,000 hectares, and the production of chemical fertilizers increased 50 percent in 1980 compared to 1975. Important steps were also taken in the rational use of the material-technical base through implementing advanced techniques and technology to increase soil fertility and livestock husbandry.

During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the volume of investments in cultural and economic development was 15 percent greater than in the Fifth 5-Year Plan. Many important economic and sociocultural projects were completed and commissioned, which further strengthened the material-technical base of the whole economy and its special branches, especially those of industry and agriculture.

Other branches and sectors of the economy and culture were also further developed. During the last 5-year plan, the volume of goods transport increased 30 percent, better fulfilling the economy's needs for timely movement of various goods.

Through the measures taken, foreign trade overcame the difficulties and hindrances created by the Chinese revisionists' severance of economic relations with our country; it secured new markets for selling export goods and increased the volume of import-export in general.

All these achievements were another important step toward turning Albania into an industrial-agrarian country.

The working masses' living standard was maintained and improved due to the party's concern and the measures implemented. The real income per capita was further increased, the people's purchasing power increased and socialist trade better fulfilled the people's needs for mass consumer goods in quantity, quality and structure. Communal services sectors also grew at fast rates. At a time when inflation, unrestricted price rises, unemployment and other negative aspects are launching broadsides at the workers' living standard in capitalist-revisionist countries, in our country taxes and tariffs of every

kind have been abolished for some time, goods and services prices are stable and rents are extremely low. There is no inflation, unemployment or economic emigration in our country.

Socialist education and culture were further developed. Their role in all the work done by the party for the working masses' communist education was raised to a higher level. About 20,000, or 57 percent more high cadres with various specialties were trained compared to the Fifth 5-Year Plan. The quality of the training for specialists in higher schools was raised as well as that of qualified workers and other specialists in the secondary schools.

Progress was also made in health services for protecting and improving the people's health. Achievements were made in maintaining better hygiene in the cities, villages and work and production centers, and in protecting the environment from pollution.

The successes in cultural and economic development and the comprehensive struggle to establish a strict regimen of thrift everywhere further strengthened the country's financial situation and the currency's value. The state budget has uninterruptedly financed increased expenditures for economic and sociocultural development, and for strengthening the country's defense capability.

Socialist relations in production were further perfected in a revolutionary way on the basis of the Seventh AWP Congress directives. The measures to continually strengthen socialist property, perfecting remuneration forms on the basis of socialist principles according to the quantity and quality of work, supporting revolutionary initiatives, especially the herding together of the cooperativist yards' livestock and perfecting scientific economically planned management became important factors advancing economic and cultural development and socialist construction in our country.

A valuable contribution to the country's general progress was the uninterrupted development and intensification of the technical-scientific revolution, which successfully solved many problems related to economic and cultural development and the strengthening of the country's defense capacity.

Relying on the above achievements in all spheres of the country's socioeconomic activity, the Eighth AWP Congress reached the conclusion that the fundamental tasks set by the Seventh AWP Congress for the Sixth 5-Year Plan were successfully fulfilled.

The Eighth AWP Congress, basing itself on these achievements, our country's resources and material and financial possibilities, -- which will increase in the future -- on studies undertaken for the development of various branches and sectors of material production, and the social and cultural branches, and on the discussions of the Seventh 5-Year Plan (1981-1985) with working collectives in the city and countryside, approved the following directives for the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the economic and cultural development of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

2. The Main Directives and Tasks for Economic and Cultural Development in the Seventh 5-Year Plan (1981-1985)

Led by the party's general line, relying on the people's high revolutionary enthusiasm and patriotism, on the material-technical base created up to now and on socialist relations in production, the Eighth AWP Congress approves the following fundamental task for the Seventh 5-Year Plan 1981-1985: "The economy's overall development relying completely on our own forces on the basis of intensifying the country's socialist industrialization, strengthening and intensifying agriculture, raising the economy's effectiveness, developing the technical-scientific revolution and perfecting socialist relations in production, with the aim of guaranteeing and gradually raising the working masses' material well-being and cultural level, and further strengthening the homeland's socialist order and defense powers."

This task should be achieved: Through industry's rapid development, to ensure the continuing development of a multibranch complex industry, reinforcing existing branches and creating new ones, giving priority to increasing the heavy extraction and processing

industry -- first of all, the energy industry, mining, processing and the engineering industries -- and developing the mass consumer goods production industry in compliance with the needs of the economy and people, improving their structure and quality;

Through agricultural production's rapid progress and intensification, introducing and implementing more widely scientific achievements and progressive examples, with the aim of continually increasing bread grain production, and rapidly increasing other agricultural and livestock products in order to better fulfill the needs of the people, economy, and defense in these products;

Through further raising social production's effectiveness and effectively using the national income, especially in investments and fundamental constructions, strengthening thrift and profitability in branches of material production and cultural and social sectors;

Through the all-round progress of science, intensifying the technical-scientific revolution, further raising its role to more widely develop and implement advanced techniques and technology, and for solving socioeconomic problems related to the country's socialist construction;

Through continually strengthening socialist ownership, especially in the countryside, perfecting remuneration forms, strengthening the scientific nature of the economic and cultural plan's organization and management on the basis of the principles of democratic centralism's and the improvement of the organizational structures' in compliance with development needs.

The main indexes for economic development during the Seventh 5-Year Plan (1981-1985) should increase as follows:

	Percentage 1985 as against 1988
General Social Production	34-36
National Income	35-37
General Industrial Production	36-38
General Agricultural Production (in the Seventh 5-Year Plan as against the Sixth 5-Year Plan for the 5 years taken together)	30-32
Fundamental Investments (in the Seventh 5-Year Plan as against the Sixth 5-Year Plan for the 5 years taken together)	22-24
Goods Transport in tons by kilometer	34-36
Retail Goods Turnover in the State Trade	22-24
Exports	58-60
Social Productivity of Labor	12-14
Labor Productivity in Industry	13-15
Labor Productivity in Construction	14-16
Real Per Capita Income	8-10
General Financial Income	34-36

The tasks foreseen for the Seventh 5-Year Plan are more magnificent than that of all other previous plans, all the more so because for the first time our party and people will implement a 5-year plan relying completely on our own forces, without any foreign aid or credit, under unfavorable international conditions and circumstances, achieving rapid rates of development in all branches of the economy and culture.

The objectives foreseen for the Seventh 5-Year Plan are real and scientific. They are based, as always, on the general laws and basic principles of scientific socialism and our economy's real possibilities for achieving these objectives.

To achieve these magnificent objectives of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, further mobilization of all domestic resources and reserves that our economy has and will create is required. Also necessary is the complete understanding and implementation by everyone of the tasks devolving upon us due to the situation in which our country is developing. The working collectives in the city and countryside especially should implement the principle of

self-reliance, further raise the party's work and that of its branches for our new man's education and revolutionary cultivation through always intensifying the ideological and cultural revolution on a Marxist-Leninist basis.

1. The Development of Industry

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, industry will be further developed and strengthened, first through fully and rationally utilizing the country's raw materials, better using the existing productive capacities and extending and reconstructing them, and also through completing new projects giving priority to the production industry of the means of production. Production of the means of production (Group A) will increase 38-40 percent in 1985 as against 1980, while production of consumer goods (Group B) will increase 33-35 percent.

Geological surveys to locate minerals should be furthered, ensuring the growth of industrial and strategic reserves for oil, gas, coal, chrome ore, copper, ferronickel and other valuable minerals, as a base for the rapid development of the mineral extraction and processing industry over longer periods of time. The effectiveness of utilizing the material-technical base should be raised, as well as that of investments in the field of surveying, using advanced scientific methods and intensifying complex studies.

Priority should be given to the development of the energy industry to rapidly increase energy products, ensuring the fulfillment of the economy's increasing needs with these products and increasing their export.

The development of the gas and oil industry should be a major task in the energy field. Oil extraction should increase 58-60 percent in 1985 compared to 1980. The growth of oil and gas production should depend on the areas already being exploited as well as on the newly discovered ones. The rational utilization, on scientific bases, of all oil- and gasfields should be improved, and intensive and secondary methods should be more widely used to considerably increase the coefficient of oil extraction in the sandy and limestone areas. Technical-scientific discipline should be strengthened and efficiency should be especially raised in the sector of oil and gas drilling. Work should be intensified to commission mines and processing plants of bituminous sands, also improving their technical-financial indexes.

The quality of fuels should be improved in the oil-processing plants; the range of products should be increased in compliance with the economy's needs, and technological waste should be reduced.

Coal extraction and measures to raise its quality, and the further use of coal to maximally replace the use of liquid fuels should be one of the most important tasks for energy industry workers and other users. Coal extraction should increase about 48 percent in 1985 compared to 1980.

Electrical energy production should increase about 16 percent in 1985 compared to 1980, of which about 14 percent will be from hydropower stations. We should work to more rationally use the water of hydropower stations throughout the whole year and to more ecoromically utilize thermopower stations; we should also ensure their high readiness to unceasingly supply users with electrical energy.

In using primary energy products and fuels, strict thriftiness should be observed based on studied scientific norms, and they should be strictly controlled on a continuing basis.

The mineral extraction industry should develop at faster rates relying on the known mineral reserves, intensifying their extraction, first from the mines already being exploited and their expansion. Chrome ore extraction should increase about 29 percent in 1985 compared to 1980; copper extraction should increase about 53 percent and that of ferronickel about 2.5 times. The extraction of minerals such as phosphorite, quartz, rock salt, marble blocks, dolomite, olivenite, bauxite magnesium, nickel-silicates, alabaster and others should increase according to the economy's needs.

Along with exploiting rich minerals, the extraction of poorer minerals should also be increased, at the same time expanding their refinement. The scale of mechanization should be raised and new technology should be implemented in the mineral extraction and processing industry, both for extracting and processing minerals so as to ensure considerably less waste and impoverishment during mineral extraction and less technological waste during processing.

Ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy should develop rapidly to further increase the scale of processing mineral raw materials in the country. The production of rolled steel should increase about 76 percent in 1985 compared to 1980; carbonic ferrochrome about 3 times; and blister copper about 28 percent. The assortment and trademarks of steel, copper products and others should be expanded; and the technical, economic, and financial indexes of the utilization of their productive capacities should be considerably improved.

The engineering industry should ensure the full readiness of its productive capacities and means in the economy's use, as well as a rapid increase in the production of machinery and equipment to fulfill the needs to expand, reconstruct and complete new projects with our own forces, and raise the scale of mechanization of work processes. During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the general production of the engineering industry should increase 43-45 percent; recycling of spare parts should increase 54-56 percent; and production of machinery and equipment 56-58 percent.

Continually perfecting the organization and management of the engineering industry through intensifying cooperation, specialization, concentration and timely, qualitative preparation of technological and constructive projects for machinery and equipment, and placing the production and recycling of spare parts on more advanced technological bases should be the principal methods to secure the fulfillment of tasks to increase production in this branch and to more rationally use steels and improve the quality of production.

Chemical industry production should increase 62-65 percent in 1985 compared to 1980. Agricultural needs for chemical fertilizers and pesticides should be better fulfilled. Production of important products necessary for our economy, such as calcinated soda, caustic soda, PVC [expansion unknown], metallurgical coke, sulphuric acid, detergents and others should increase. We should work to experiment with, assimilate and produce new chemicals which we are still importing.

The construction materials industry should develop in compliance with the needs of the people and economy; the structure and quality of production should be improved, assimilating and producing light materials on a wide scale and lowering their costs with the aim of achieving much more efficient use of funds allocated for construction-assembly work. The production of the construction materials industry should be about 20-22 percent higher in 1985 than it was in 1980.

The paper and timber industry should develop, better utilizing the resources available to our country's forestry economy. Other abundant materials should be widely used to replace timber material as much as possible. The paper industry should expand 22-24 percent in 1985 compared to 1980.

The light and food industry should develop by better utilizing the existing productive capacities and perfecting equipment and technology. Its role should be further increased to continually better fulfill the people's needs with mass consumer goods in quantity, quality and structure.

Light industry production should increase 38-40 percent in 1985 compared to 1980, while food industry production should increase 23-25 percent. Radical improvements should be made in the quality of products, continually recycling products of higher quality on a wide scale, and increasing new articles of many different kinds and assortments, originally and imaginatively. We should resolutely struggle against globalist tendencies and aim to achieve a rapid increase in small and very small articles.

2. The Development of Agriculture

To increasingly better produce for the needs of the economy and people with agricultural and livestock products requires that our socialist agriculture advance more rapidly to intensify its production, increase productivity in agriculture, livestock and horticulture on the basis of more scientifically treating the soil, further improving seeds and breeds, better localizing and specializing production and perfecting socialist relations in production. The average annual general agricultural production should increase 30-32 percent in the Seventh 5-Year Plan compared to the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Over 90 percent of the increase in agricultural production will be ensured by raising productivity in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Bread-grain production, which will increase about 20 percent for the 5 years taken together compared to the Sixth 5-Year Plan, continues to be the major task also in this 5-year plan. Stability should be reinforced in increasing wheat production and raising its productivity. A radical improvement in corn production should also be achieved. The average annual corn production per hectare should increase 39 percent compared to the previous 5-year plan. Measures should be strengthened for good administration and thrift in grains in every direction.

The rapid increase in industrial plants should be better evaluated and measures should be taken to achieve this. The average annual production of sugarbeets should increase 41-44 percent, sunflower 56-58 percent, cotton 55-58 percent and tobacco 46-49 percent compared to what was achieved in the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Special importance is attached to increasing production of potatoes, vegetables and beans, producing all types and necessary quantities and ensuring their early production.

Measures should be taken to intensify agricultural production in the lowland and coastal areas on a higher scale. For this, more rational concentration and use of the material base, agricultural techniques, investments and labor should be made in over 100,000 hectares in this area, at the same time perfecting socialist relations in production.

Livestock production should increase more rapidly. Milk production should increase 30-32 percent in 1985 compared to 1980; meat 53-55 percent, eggs 50-52 percent and wool 34-36 percent. Measures should be taken to place meat production on more scientific bases.

As a major task in livestock, the productivity per head of livestock products should be raised. Priority should be given to rapidly increasing the food base and radically changing the rational use and procurement of livestock fodder. The rate of breed improvements for all animals through complex measures should also be increased. The numerical increase in cattle and poultry should be achieved with improved breeds and high production.

To secure the necessary livestock fodder base, the productivity of primary fodder cultures should be doubled; the sowing of secondary fodder plants should be increased; silage preparation should be rapidly expanded; all crop byproducts should be completely collected and economically used, and measures should also be taken to increase the grazing capacity of meadows and pasture lands. New agricultural technology should be widely introduced into the economy to process concentrated and raw foods. Special care should be taken in the husbandry of the cooperativist yards' herded livestock and in collective livestock.

Areas sown with wood-fruit cultures should be expanded and care in developing horticulture in general should be increased. Filling the existing blocks with the necessary number of plants and accomplishing all services according to agrotechnical requirements should be some of the major directives in the agricultural economy.

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan fruit production should increase 38-40 percent; grapes 41-44 percent and citrus fruits 42-45 percent compared to production in the Sixth 5-Year Plan for the 5 years taken together. Olive production should increase 68-70 percent in the Seventh 5-Year Plan compared to the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

The forestry economy as a complex economy should be further developed to better fulfill the country's needs with timber and other products from the forest. Continual measures should be taken to achieve a correct balance between cutting down trees and the growth of the forest. We should work harder to protect and care for wild animals.

Full measures should be taken to desalinate and appropriate drained coastal lands to improve acidic soils and to rapidly systematize land in the hilly and mountainous areas along with improving the further systematization of lowland areas.

Irrigation capacity should increase another 50,000-51,000 hectares, and measures should be taken to maintain the capacities of existing irrigation works. The drained area should be expanded (continual subsoil drainge) to reach about 93,000 hectares in 1985. The use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides should also increase. Some 26,000 hectares of new land should be appropriated in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Increasing the effectiveness of the agricultural material technical base and better combining it with the increase in labor should be the main reserve for increasing livestock and agricultural products. Along with strengthening measures to rationally and scientifically treat and use soil and increase its fertility, the effectiveness of using chemical and organic fertilizers should be raised.

The fulfillment of agricultural tasks should also depend on the further strengthening of its material-technical base and making all the necessary investments to increase soil fertility. The mechanization of agricultural work should be furthered, first by better utilizing the stock of tractors, machinery and other agricultural equipment, and by taking overall measures to increase small mechanization.

Concentration and specialization of production and agricultural economies should be intensified in compliance with the natural and economic conditions; and the development of agriculture, livestock and horticulture should be further harmonized to better fulfill the country's needs in livestock and agricultural products.

We should further raise and scientifically base the knowledge, generalization and implementation of the progressive example in all agricultural economies, and we should also resolutely work to more extensively implement the new scientific and technical achievements in production.

3. For Accmulation, Investments and Construction

National income should rapidly increase on the basis of increased social production and social productivity of labor in all branches of the economy.

The distribution and use of national income should be done on the basis of the demands of the objective economic laws of socialism, directing them toward the priority development of the productive sphere and, above all, so that economic progress relies on agriculture as well as industry. Production for society as against production for the individual should rapidly increase through raising labor productivity and strengthening thriftiness everywhere, and the priority increase in the accumulation fund as against the consumer fund should be achieved by first, raising productive accumulation.

The accumulation fund should increase 74-76 percent in 1985 as against 1980, while the accumulation standard for the 5 years taken together should be 31-33 percent in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. On the basis of rationally using accumulation funds, the necessary material and financial fund for capital investments and construction, for increasing and strengthening reserves in all spheres of the economy and strengthening the country's defense capacity should be secured.

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the volume of investments should increase 22-24 percent and that of construction-assembly work about 11 percent over the Sixth 5-Year Plan figures. Capital investments and construction should first ensure the priority development of material production branches. About 74 percent of the general volume of investments should be used for industrial and agricultural development.

The deadline for completing projects in general should be shortened, especially for industrial, agricultural and transportation projects. This will be done through better concentration of human, material and technical forces, fully and rationally utilizing machinery, mechanisms and construction means, making a great turnabout in the quality of construction, achieving on a timely and quality basis construction designs, construction sites as well as machinery and equipment for new projects.

Measures should be implemented to considerably lower construction costs, thereby strengthening discipline in the study and drafting of designs and estimates on the technological and construction side. Lighter construction should be more extensively introduced, and commissioning and completing projects should be done in phases and within the deadline.

4. Development of Transportation, Post and Telecommunications

The general volume of goods transportation should increase 34-36 percent in 1985 as against 1980, while the volume of goods transportation in the communications ministry enterprises will increase about 40 percent. In order to further raise the effectiveness of transportation, priority should be given to railways and work should be strengthened and measures taken to radically change the intensification of rail transportation. The volume of goods transportation by rail should increase 80-84 percent in kilometers in 1985. New railway lines as well as various branches will continue to be constructed.

The development of transportation should totally meet the economy's and people's needs for the movement of goods and passengers in a timely way. The organization and management of transportation should be reinforced at the base and center to rationally utilize means; and work involving various kinds of transportation should be freed of all parallel movement with railways and should be removed from crossroads in the movement of goods. The use of trailers should increase and the road network should be improved. Measures should be taken to rapidly develop transportation with cable cars as well internal water transportation by utilizing rivers.

Post telecommunications services should be further developed and improved to meet the increasing needs of the economy and workers, improving the readiness, quality and standard of services.

5. Development of Foreign Trade

The volume of goods turnover for foreign trade should increase 59-59 percent in 1985 compared to 1980, giving priority to exports over imports so that the import-export balance will ensure an increase in the country's currency reserves.

The export of traditional goods should be reinforced and we should work to increase new goods for export, exploiting all the country's resources and possibilities. On this basis, goods exports should increase 58-60 percent in 1985 compared to 1980. The producers should improve the quality of export goods and their packaging, labeling and printing. The foreign trade organs should improve work to procure and extend markets for export goods.

Continual measures should be taken to reduce the import of raw materials, other materials, machinery and equipment and others as much as possible. Only the most necessary import requirements should be foreseen. The standards for using raw and other imported materials should be lowered, replacing them with our country's raw materials. No machinery or equipment should be imported which is or can be domestically produced and not without first ensuring the full utilization of the already existing machinery.

The foreign trade organs' should increase their efforts to get to know markets and situations for goods and prices in order to make import-export all the more worthwhile.

6. To Raise Labor Productivity

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan labor productivity should achieve a 46-48 percent increase in industrial production and a 42-44 percent increase in construction-assembly volume.

Fulfilling these tasks will be achieved through further perfecting the socialist organization of labor, upgrading technical equipment and perfecting production technology in every economic branch and sector. We should work everywhere to raise the scale of the mechanization of work processes, especially in mines, agriculture and construction. Registration should be improved and control strengthened to accurately meet the technical

and technological demands of work processes as well as proletarian discipline at work. Remuneration for work should be done strictly according to quantity, quality and production and service costs, struggling against self-interest tendencies which damage the general interest.

Work standards should be perfected on deeper scientific bases, in accordance with technical progress, workers' awareness and their educational and technical-professional level. We should work to replace old standards with new technical standards in every sector and branch of the economy.

Continual care should be shown for manpower sources and the employment of these new labor forces to activate them in the country's socialist construction. Distributing new manpower should always be done maintaining the correct proportion between the productive and nonproductive sphere. Continual broad educational work should be carried out with the young so that they, as always, will meet the homeland's needs to work on new fronts created in mines, agriculture, construction and other branches of the economy.

7. To Raise the Working Masses' Material and Cultural Standard

The working masses' material and cultural level should be further raised during the Seventh 5-Year Plan due to the possibilities being created by economic development. The real per capita income should increase 8-10 percent in 1985 compared to 1980. The fundamental differences between the countryside and city should be further narrowed, and the social consumer funds should be further increased to fulfill our socialist society's material and cultural needs.

The turnover of retail goods in the state trade should increase 22-24 percent in 1985 as against 1980.

All state and economic organs should increase their concern to fulfill the people's demands for mass consumer goods in the required structure, quantity, quality and variety.

The domestic trade organs, cooperating with the producers, should know and better study the people's demands take measures to better plan and distribute mass consumer goods according to zones and districts. The standard of services should be raised and especially restaurant food services should be improved.

The agricultural cooperatives and state trade should raise their concern for food trade in the countryside. Concrete and organized measures must be taken to fulfill the new tasks in this direction created by the herding of the cooperativist yards' livestock.

The communal enterprises' services, repairs, restorations, and work that is ordered by the people should increase 45-47 percent in 1985 as against 1980; and 80-84 percent in agricultural cooperatives, mainly using labor forces from the city. During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, communal services in the countryside should be better organized. Measures must be taken to increase the variety of services and repairs and to raise their quality.

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, about 50,000 apartments will be constructed by the state and from voluntary contributions to improve the people's housing conditions. Likewise, the need for construction materials which the cooperativist peasantry will require to construct 31,000 houses should be fulfilled. Many villages will be supplied with drinking water and water mains, and some new water mains will be constructed in the city.

The development of education should aim to further intensify work in all spheres of the educational system in order to reinforce the ideological and scientific content in schools, to better prepare the contingent of students who pursue their education in different fields in order to properly answer the demands of present and future development in production, science and culture.

The number of students in higher schools should increase about 24 percent in 1985 as against 1980. Postuniversity qualification and specialization should be organized on healthier scientific bases.

We should continually work to strengthen professional secondary education, to maintain the contingent of pupils especially in the schools without stopping work and to open new specialties. The number of students in secondary schools who do not work will increase about 46 percent in 1985 as against 1980.

Preschool education should be further extended, and the work to educate children in nurseries, especially in villages, should be raised to a higher level.

Art, physical education and sports should be further developed and expanded. Their quality should continually be raised to better serve education and revolutionary instruction as well as the masses' mobilization to carry out tasks in constructing and defending the country.

Health services should be further developed, continually strengthening and expanding the comprehensive prophylactic measures to protect and improve the people's health and to protect the environment. The quality of health services should be improved, especially the emergency and ambulance services. Work should be perfected to discover, prevent and cure illnesses. Special attention should be given to strengthening preventive health services and to protect the health of mother and child, especially in the countryside. Patient services in hospitals should also be further perfected. The role of health propaganda to improve people's health should be raised.

8. To Develop Studies, Scientific and Project Work and To Employ New Technology in Production

The technical-scientific revolution should be further developed and intensified in all branches of the economy and culture on the basis of the party's Marxist-Leninist policy and understanding.

Technological and economic-financial complex scientific studies should be further intensified to raise and improve the indexes of production, construction, services and others; to raise labor productivity, the effectiveness of expenditure, accumulation and so forth.

All studies in the fields of energy, oil, geology, mining, electronics, mechanical industry and chemical industry, in the agricultural and livestock fields, construction, transportation and others should serve to implement the anticipated tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and should open new prospects for the country's development in the future.

Greater work should be done to study and assimilate mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and other disciplines necessary for the development of the applied sciences and technological progress. We must be more resolute in implementing scientific achievements for our country's conditions where we should concentrate the main forces for research-scientific work.

9. To Increase Financial Resources by Emphasizing Thrift

On the basis of the tasks for economic development and raising the effectiveness of social production, the rational use of national income, especially socialist accumulation funds and the priority increase in general financial income as against expenses should be achieved.

Special work should continually be done at the base and center to emphasize thrift everywhere and in everything as well as to strengthen control of the currency. Continually lowering costs by perfecting planning and realizing the plan of production costs, construction turnover and other costs should be one of the major sources and factors for increasing the financial means in every enterprise, cooperative and throughout the whole economy.

Measures should be taken everywhere to considerably lower the standards of raw and other materials, and their reserves should be continually strengthened in all spheres of the economy.

The recycling of some products, raw and other materials, such as rubber tires, plastics and lubricating oils must be organized on sounder bases, and measures should be taken everywhere to reduce remainders and use them as raw materials to produce various articles.

Measures must be taken to minimize waste in various enterprises, making them usable. A socialist attitude toward property should be strengthened, including all measures necessary to ensure its inviolability and good administration.

On these bases, the general financial income will increase 34-36 percent in 1985 as against 1980, while general financial costs will increase 33-35 percent.

10. To Perfect Socialist Relations in Production in a Revolutionary Way

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the country's social and economic development will also depend on further perfecting socialist relations in production, which should widely extend, as always, to the development of productive forces, the full participation of the working class and other working masses in state and economic management, their mobilization and raising of their creative initiative to construct and defend socialism.

Socialist property should be further strengthened, especially in the countryside, by supporting and taking all measures to implement the cooperativist peasantry's revolutionary initiative for herding the cooperativist yards' livestock, and aiming to always further raise the cooperativists' interest in strengthening the collective economy so that the greater part of their income will result from participation in collective work in the cooperative.

Distribution relations should be further perfected by applying socialist principles of remuneration according to the quality and quantity of the work, increasing the workers', cooperativists' and other employees' interest in, and strengthening individual and collective responsibility to fulfill all the plan's economic and financial tasks. Control must be strengthened in production and everywhere with the aim of plugging up all openings that could lead to various forms of taking more from society than what is given to it.

Measures should be taken to continually perfect the economy's management and organization in all its spheres based on the constant application of the principles of domestic centralism. The scientific nature of planning should be further strengthened, and its mobilizing role in the rapid development of the productive forces and in the proportional development of extended socialist reproduction should also be strengthened.

Implementing the magnificent tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan on the basis of the principle of self-reliance and in the existing international situations requires further strengthening of the party's leading role, intensification of the class struggle against foreign and internal enemies and against alien manifestations of liberalism and bureaucracy, raising the educational, technical professional and cultural level of workers, improving training and strengthening the militant readiness of all the people to defend the homeland.

The Eighth AWP Congress, approving the directives for the Seventh 5-Year Plan, expressed the deep conviction that, as always, the working class, cooperativist peasantry and all our people, led by the party and with steel-like unbreakable unity of thought and action, will increase their struggle, efforts and mobilization to overcome and destroy the savage imperialist-revisionist blockade and encirclement and successfully fulfill the tasks set forth in these draft directives.

During the new 5-year plan, the revolution and our country's socialist construction will be raised even higher. Socialist Albania will become even stronger, the people's lives more prosperous and our homeland will flourish even more. The guarantee of the people's magnificent present and bright future is our party's correct Marxist-Leninist line and policy, the wise leadership of the AWP Central Committee led by Comrade Enver Hoxha which, as always, will lead the people to new and greater victories and raise our homeland to greater heights on the road of socialism.

[Signed] The Eighth AWP Congress. Tirana, 6 November 1981